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MONTANA FUTURES:
Update 1984

March 1984

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Montana Futures: Update 1984*

March 1984

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MONTANA FUTURES: UPDATE 1984

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Introduction

Professor Richard Vandiver initiated Montana Futures: Update 1984 as a group project for the Applied Sociology course he taught Winter Quarter 1984 at the University of Montana. The purpose of the project was to replicate at least partially the study Montana Futures: A Survey of Citizen Choices made in 1977. That project was initiated by the Montana Governor's Office to find out what Montanans thought and felt about policy and planning issues.

The present study was conceived as a way to update the 1977 findings and to get the opinions of Montanans on various current concerns facing state government. The improved methods of sampling and surveying this study used should provide more accurate information than the 1977 study.

The primary source for the methods used in this study was James H. Frey, Survey Research by Telephone (Sage Publications, 1983). Frey explains the many advantages of a telephone survey using a random digit dialing procedure for sample selection.

The students developed the interview schedule for the study under the supervision of Dr. Vandiver and his research assistant in cooperation with the staff of the Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning. We used as many questions as were appropriate from the 1977 study to allow for the comparison on some issues of the current findings with those of the 1977 study. Questions about issues of more current concern were also included as being important to the Governor's office as it determines immediate policy and budgetary action.

This report describes the methods, presents the current findings, compares the 1977 results and appropriate items in the present study and makes some recommendations for policy.

To conduct a project like this during a single quarter takes a tremendous amount of assistance. We welcome the opportunity to acknowledge some of the help we received which made this study possible.

The University of Montana supplied most of the financial support, specifically the instructor and project director's salary and indirect costs for space, equipment and utilities and computer time. The salary of the research assistant came out of College of Arts and Sciences funds, for which we specifically thank Dean Howard Reinhardt. Without that generous help this project would not have been possible.

The Department of Sociology provided valuable clerical assistance, telephone rental, computer terminals, and moral support. We are particularly grateful to Professors Roy Anderson, Rodney Brod, Jon Driessen, Idris Evans and Chairman Paul Miller for generously allowing us to use their offices to conduct the telephone interviews. Chairman Miller provided overwhelming cooperative support to the project.

Associate Vice President for Research Ray Murray generously contributed funds and time. Staff of the university's Computer Center helped us use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Version X. Mrs. Susan Wallwork of the university's Bureau of Business and Economic Research shared with us her considerable expertise on telephone surveys derived from conducting The Montana Poll.

The Governor's Office of Budget and Planning gave substantial financial support, and the office staff gave generously of time and

expertise. A grant of nearly $3,400 from that office made possible the supplies and printing for the interview schedule, long distance telephone calls, the purchase of the sample telephone numbers and travel for the researchers to Helena to present the findings. In addition, Mr. Dave Lewis and Mr. Troy McGee traveled to Missoula to discuss the schedule questions for the survey.

We are collectively grateful for such strong support. Without it we could not have undertaken this project. We trust the results of the survey presented here will justify the support we have received.

Chapter 1

Survey Methods

According to Frey, sociologists and other social scientists use mainly three methods of conducting surveys: mailed questionnaires, personal interviews and telephone interviews (Frey, 1983). Each method has some advantages and disadvantages. But use of telephone surveys is increasing largely due to advantages of decreased time and expense and better sampling than other methods.

Compared to the mailed questionnaire method, which the 1977 Montana Futures survey used, telephone surveys allow the researcher to more randomly select respondents to be interviewed. The researcher knows the respondent was selected randomly, knows the respondents chosen will give their own responses without help, and knows the randomly selected person, not someone else, will give the responses. Using a mailed questionnaire does not allow the same degree of control over these factors, so the researcher is never sure what population is represented by a group of returned mail questionnaires.

Many other advantages of telephone surveys could be discussed, but their increased use by social scientists indicates the increasingly widespread acceptance of their many advantages.

The U.S.Bureau of the Census (1981) reports that about 98 percent of all households in the U.S. have telephones. Therefore to select a random sample of Montana telephone numbers is one of the best methods of reaching the broadest possible group of Montanans obtainable for such a survey.

The Sample

Ideally a survey of opinions will be of greatest value to governmental decision makers if it represents, within small error limits, the citizens of the state. The goal of the present survey was to determine the attitudes of Montanans over the age of 18.

For the survey, we bought from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research a carefully selected random sample of telephone numbers from all exchanges in the state. The Bureau regularly uses such samples in conducting The Montana Poll.

We also used a randomization procedure recommended by Frey for sampling within the household reached by phone (Frey, 1983; pp. 78-85). This procedure insures a distribution of persons within the household by age and sex and eliminates interviewer choice in whom to interview.

Using these sampling techniques, we interviewed a final sample of 403 Montanans. With a formula based on the population size of 554,887 persons in Montana 18 years of age and older in 1980 (County Profile: Missoula County, 1983; Table 3.1), we determined that 400 would be a feasible sample size. This size of sample drawn randomly would provide a measurement of .05 on either side of an obtained result with .95 confidence.

One qualification should be noted. Due to insufficient instructions on the use of the sample purchased for this study, three counties in western Montana were not included in the final sample. This detracts only somewhat from the final results. That is, we have determined that our sample obtained 18 percent of the cases from the western region of Montana

rather than the 25 percent we would have otherwise surveyed. In any breakdown of the sample by region we have weighted the western region appropriately to account for this underrepresentation.

Given the noted caveats and the careful procedure used in selecting this sample, we are confident that the findings represent the population parameters within the stated margin of error.

To determine the representativeness of the final sample we compared the characteristics of our sample with measures of the general population. These comparisons are discussed below.

Sample Representativeness: Region

Comparing our final sample characteristics with the characteristics of the population from the U.S. Census for 1980 by region we find the distributions in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1

COMPARISON OF POPULATION PROPORTIONS AND SAMPLE PROPORTIONS BY REGION

	Region*				
	1	2	3	4	5
Population@ 1980	12.47%	18.24%	20.03%	23.51%	25.38%
Sample	11.97%	19.20%	21.70%	28.93%	18.20%

Region 1 includes 17 counties in Eastern Montana
Region 2 includes 9 counties in North Central Montana
Region 3 includes 11 counties in South Central Montana
Region 4 includes 12 counties in South Western Montana
Region 5 includes 7 counties in North Western Montana

*Montana Planning Districts
@Source: 1980 Census

Table 1.1 shows that regions 4 and 5 are somewhat disproportional in representation. It appears that our loss of three counties in region 5 was made up largely by region 4.

Sample Representativeness: Sex

Comparing the male/female proportions of the population of Montana with the sex breakdown of the sample, we find a somewhat higher proportion of females in the sample than for the state. Table 1.2 shows the comparison.

TABLE 1.2

COMPARISON OF THE PROPORTIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES FOR THE POPULATION OF MONTANA 18 YEARS AND OLDER* AND FOR THE SAMPLE

		Montana Population	Sample
Sex	Female	50.7%	59.3%
	Male	49.3%	40.7%

*Source: U.S.Bureau of the Census, 1982.

Sample Representativeness: Income

Comparing the reported income of the sample with income for families in 1979 indicates our sample is fairly close to the population on this characteristic. Table 1.3 below shows this comparison.

TABLE 1.3

COMPARISON OF INCOME CATEGORIES FOR MONTANA FAMILIES (1979)* AND THE SAMPLE

		Montana Families	Sample
Income Categories	$0-$5,000	7.18%	4.6%
	$5,000-$10,000	14.33%	12.0%
	$10,000-$49,000	74.76%	76.6%
	Over $50,000	3.7%	5.9%

*Source: County Profile: Missoula County, 4th Ed. 1983 Table 6.1

Sample Representativeness: Education

We find the education level of the population of Montanans over the age of 18 is somewhat lower than that of the sample. See Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION LEVEL OF MONTANA POPULATION AND THE SAMPLE

		Montana Population Persons Over 18*	Sample
Education Completed	11 years or less	24.6%	13.3%
	12 years or more	75.4%	86.7%
	16 years or more	15.2%	29.0%

*Source: County Profile: Missoula County, 4th Ed. 1983 Table 3.1

Sample Representativeness: Voting in Last Election

Another comparison of the state population with the sample shows the proportions of persons who voted in the last election. According to the Report of the Official Canvass by County of Votes Cast at the General Election Held in the State of Montana, November 4, 1980 (Secretary of State Frank Murray, 1980), 74.93 percent of registered voters voted in that election. In our sample, 78.4 percent reported that they voted in the last presidential election.

Sample Representativeness: Other

One final and very rough comparison shows rural vs. urban area residents. According to U.S. Census Bureau information (County Profile, Missoula County, 1983; Table 1.2), 52.9 percent of Montana's population resides in urban areas, 47.0 percent in rural areas. In the sample, 47.8 percent identified themselves as living in urban or suburban areas; 52.2 percent, rural or small town areas. These proportions are not strictly comparable due to the high likelihood of different definitions of urban and rural held by the Census Bureau and sample respondents.

Comparison of Samples for the 1977 and 1984 Montana Futures Studies

The following table compares the 1977 Montana Futures sample characteristics with those of our study.

TABLE 1.5

COMPARISON OF MONTANA FUTURES SURVEY SAMPLES
ON SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (In Percent)

	Sex		Age				Occupation*								
	Male	Female	18-25	26-45	46-65	65+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	77	23	8	37	42	13	10	3	16	14	16	13	6	19	3
1984	40.7	59.3	9	48.3	30	12.5	13.2	6.2	14.1	16.6	3.0	14.4	5.7	22.3	1.7

* Categories for occupation are identified in Appendix C

COMPARISON OF MONTANA FUTURES SURVEY SAMPLES
BY REGION OF STATE (In Percent)

	Region				
	1	2	3	4	5
1977	13	21	19	24	22
1984	12.0	19.2	21.7	28.9	18.2
1980 State Pop	12.5	18.2	20	23.5	25.4

These results show some differences between the samples particularly in the sex distributions, middle age distribution (26-65) and persons employed in farming and ranching. Overall, however, the similarities are fairly high.

Summary

Comparison of the Montana population with the final sample used in the survey on several variables indicates that the sample is somewhat disproportionately represented by women, persons with higher income, persons with higher education levels, and persons with slightly higher likelihood of having voted in the last presidential election. Given the selection

procedures used, we are confident that our results accurately reflect the population of the state within the error limits cited.

The accuracy of a sample of any population is always unknown, but using well-tested scientific procedures for the selection of a sample gives researchers reasonable confidence in its relative accuracy. We are satisfied that our sample will produce findings that will represent the population of Montanans over 18 years of age living in households with telephones within .05 on either side of an obtained result with a confidence of .95.

The Interview Schedule

In order to update the 1977 survey we were posed with two problems. One problem was methodological involving the modification of survey questions into a telephone survey format. We also believed we could significantly improve on the wording of many of the questions used in the earlier survey. The second problem involved making this survey relevant to current issues. Many of the issues in the 1977 survey are either no longer of sufficient concern to be included or have been solved by appropriate state action or changes in policy.

The research team was divided into small groups each with the assignment of solving the problems noted above. Modifications of question format and development of new questions was accomplished by each group. We used the recommendations in Chapter 4 of Frey (1983) and held extensive discussions as an entire team of all questions proposed for use in the survey. Each small group became the "experts" on the subject areas of the major sections of the 1977 survey questionnaire.

Our efforts were aided significantly by the careful review of a draft of the survey interview schedule by the staff of the Office of Budget and Program Planning. A meeting of the research team with Mr. Dave Lewis and Mr. Troy McGee of that office helped clarify the wording of questions and the relevance of different issues. Appendix B contains a copy of the interview schedule used in this project.

Each of the 11 interviewers on the research team conducted a pretest of two schedules. This resulted in some technical modifications of wording, clarification of the issues or opinions the questions were designed to measure, and familiarization of the team members with conducting the interview by telephone.

Interviewer Training and Conducting the Interviews

Training interviewers included their reading Survey Research by Telephone (Frey, 1983), a three-hour presentation by Ms. Susan Wallwork of the University of Montana Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and presentations by the project director and the research assistant. A copy of some of the training materials is included in Appendix A.

Individually the members of the research team conducted the telephone interviews until each had completed 35-37 interviews. The interviews took from 20 to more than 50 minutes to complete once a respondent was contacted. Out of approximately 2,214 calls attempted, 229 people refused to be interviewed, and 403 interviews were completed. Reasons for refusals varied greatly, but predominantly people indicated either that they were not interested, that they were physically unable, or believed they lacked knowledge to respond.

A refusal rate of 36.23 percent is comparatively high for telephone surveys according to Frey (1983, p. 40). Research team members varied from 2.6 percent to 49.3 percent refusals. Table 1.6 gives a summary of some of the relevant characteristics of the interviewing procedure.

TABLE 1.6

INTERVIEWING SUMMARY

Interviewer	Calls Attempted	No. Refusals	No. Completed	No. of Hours Worked Calling Minutes
1	184	31	37	35:30
2	95	9	37	25:15
3	222	25	37	24:15
4	179	4	37	39:30
5	237	23	37	27:55
6	255	36	37	33:40
7	230	23	36	29:30
8	305	27	37	30:50
9	201	35	34	30:40
10	187	1	37	34:55
11	119	15	37	27:00
TOTALS	2,214	229	403	339 Hours
Mean	201.3	Total Refusal Rate - 36.23%		Mean 30.8 Hours
		Range 49.3% to 2.6%		Mean time per completed interview 50.5 minutes

Schedule Coding

After completing the interview, the interviewer coded the schedule and entered it into computer storage. All problems in coding were brought to the supervisors to insure consistency in solution. General discussion of coding problem solutions was held during research team meetings.

Quality Control

To insure accuracy of coding, the research assistant checked over all data entries, and approximately 14 percent of all interview schedules were verified by an independent person not a member of the research team. Once the data entry was completed, a computer run of frequency distributions for all variables was obtained using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Version X. These frequency distributions produced several out-of-range values which were checked and appropriately recoded. These processes of checking the coding and verification leave us satisfied that there are relatively few errors in the results.

Since nearly all the calls were made from telephones in the offices of the Department of Sociology, the project director or the project research assistant was virtually always available for supervising and solving problems during the interviewing. Also, the research assistant trained the interviewers and supervised their data entry into the computer. Time restraints precluded extensive training of the research team in SPSSX control file construction and data analysis. The project research assistant performed all of the SPSSX set up and data processing.

Data analysis and the writing of the final report was a team effort of Richard Vandiver, project director, Stefani Forster, research assistant, and Mike Low, research team member.

Chapter 2

Results of the 1984 Survey

In this chapter of the report we will discuss the basic frequency distributions of the questions in our interview schedule. Appendix C contains computer printed frequency distributions for the questions.

Chapter 3 compares the questions asked in both the 1977 Montana Futures report and this survey. The 1977 report contained frequency distributions for variables broken down by sex. Since there were relatively few of those variables in which there were marked differences in the responses of males and females, the frequency distributions presented here will treat the sample as a whole. Only in instances of marked differences between the sexes in their responses to the questions will the differences be noted.

Government and Community Affairs

Important Issues

In order to determine what issues Montanans believe are most important for state government at the present time without suggesting issues to them, we began the survey interviews with an open-ended question. Frequency tables on the first four variables reveal that relatively few Montanans had trouble naming at least three issues with which government should be concerned. Two-thirds (68.1 percent) responded with three issues and nearly one-fourth (23.7 percent) responded with four issues.

While the respondents identified more than 40 different general issues, their response showed clear preferences for a few issues. Clearly unemployment, taxes, educational improvements and roads and highways are the most important issues for Montanans. Economic development, environmental concerns, government spending and welfare spending follow in order.

Utilities/energy, water issues, agriculture/ranching issues and elderly issues round out the top dozen issues mentioned. Table 2.1, at the end of this chapter, ranks the entire list of issues.

There is a bit of irony in this ranking since while people are concerned about taxes, they clearly support spending more tax money on some items. A majority of Montanans would vote to increase tax expenditures on public elementary and high schools, temporary jobs, road maintenance, public colleges and universities, protection of air and water quality, senior citizens programs, abused spouses, abused children, police protection, and fire protection. These issues will be discussed later in the report. In general, however, Montanans are somewhat discriminating in their choices for how tax money is spent.

Confidence in Government

Montanans express a fairly high amount of confidence in their government. The governor ranks highest in the confidence level expressed by the respondents. More than 90 percent expressed high or some confidence in the governor as fairly representing the interests of Montanans. Only 6.2 percent indicated no confidence in the governor. Most significantly, however, 44.4 percent expressed high confidence in the governor, which is double the proportion of persons expressing high confidence in any other state governmental group.

The state legislature also has high or some confidence of more than four-fifths (83.8 percent) of the people. Only 12.9 percent expressed no confidence in the state legislature fairly representing the interests of Montanans, and 19.7 percent have high confidence. Another statewide survey, The Montana Poll, (Flemming, 1983) found that 70 percent of

Montanans don't know who their own state representative or state senator is. Thus the confidence expressed in this survey for the state legislature (or other state government groups) should probably not be interpreted as support based on extensive knowledge of what they do or even who they are.

State courts received a slightly higher number of high confidence votes from Montanans than did the state legislature (22.2 percent), but they also received a slightly higher number of no confidence votes (15.5 percent). Overall, nearly three-fourths (74.6 percent) of Montanans indicated high or some confidence that state courts fairly represent their interests.

State agencies received the fewest votes of high confidence (14.4 percent) and the most votes of no confidence (18.0 percent) of the four state government groups. Nevertheless, 73 percent of Montanans expressed high or some confidence that state agencies fairly represent their interests.

Local government officials received slightly lower confidence votes than did state government groups, but this is due mostly to somewhat higher rates of no confidence votes than the state government groups. More than 70 percent of Montanans have some or high confidence that both county and city governmental officials fairly represent the interests of the local community. While more than 20 percent have no confidence in city officials, 31.6 percent have high confidence, more than for any state officials except the governor. County officials received 27 percent no confidence and 30 percent high confidence from Montanans.

Support for various policies

When asked how they would vote on five issues were they state

legislators, a clear majority indicated they would vote for public access to leased state land for recreation (73.4 percent) and to give tax incentives to private firms to provide jobs (71.3 percent). More than two-thirds (67.2 percent) would vote against a state sales tax on non-food items. A majority (55.4 percent) would vote to spend tax dollars to create temporary public service jobs. A slight majority (51.9 percent) would vote for requiring public access across private lands to public lands for recreation. Of all issues in this group the issues on public access to leased state land and across private land to public land for recreation had the highest number of uncertain votes (6.8 percent and 6.5 percent respectively).

When asked whether they would favor increasing taxes to maintain existing services or lowering taxes and thus reducing services, Montanans made fairly clear choices. They would increase taxes for public elementary and high schools (71.9 percent), for road maintenance (65.9 percent) and for public colleges and universities (58 percent). A slight majority would increase taxes for new road construction (51.3 percent) and for social and health services (51.0 percent). A majority would reduce services for outdoor recreational facilities (55.9 percent).

If they had to decide to spend more or less state money on programs, Montanans would continue or increase support for most of the 12 kinds of programs and services mentioned. An overwhelming majority (88.6 percent) would spend more state money on programs for abused children. More than two-thirds would spend more money for protecting air and water quality (72.5 percent) and for senior citizens programs (69.5 percent). Nearly two-thirds would spend more money on police (66.3 percent) and fire protection (65.9 percent). Programs for abused spouses also received a definite majority (62.8 percent) support for spending more state money.

Roughly half of Montanans would increase state spending on protecting wilderness areas, sanitation services and public libraries. Programs to eliminate discrimination against women and minorities split about evenly with 46.4 percent wanting to spend more and 41.6 percent wanting to spend less. Slightly more than one-third (35.2 percent) of Montanans would spend more on parks and recreation. Only for public assistance would a clear majority (57.1 percent) spend less.

As is obvious from Table 2.3 at the end of this chapter, if we combine responses of spend more and spend the same as indicating support for the various services, only public assistance receives less than majority support. Clearly a majority of Montanans would give less to the poor and needy through state government programs.

The final question in this section dealt with the state unemployment compensation fund and how Montanans would maintain it. A majority (60.1 percent) support a combination of decreasing benefits and increasing taxes to provide for the unemployed. Decreasing benefits alone was favored by 20.4 percent, and increasing taxes alone was favored by only 15.6 percent.

Summary

It is a truism in survey research that people's attitudes need not be consistent. It is possible, even probable, that people will want tax decreases at the same time they want to support and increase spending for programs and services that cost tax money. The findings presented here support this irony. The inconsistencies are not extraordinary and are counterbalanced by the consistencies. Montanans are concerned about unemployment, educational improvements, improvements in roads and highways, and the environment as well as other issues. They would support maintaining

or increasing support for solving these problems but not indiscriminately. They would support spending money and giving tax incentives to create jobs as a way to help solve the unemployment problem. They clearly support giving more tax money to improve education at all levels. They support increased expenditures for road maintenance more than for road construction. They feel that protecting air and water quality and wilderness areas justifies state expenditures. Welfare is of relatively high concern, and Montanans want the state to spend less on it. They are not unfeeling toward the poor and needy, however, and they support several programs that would help people in trouble. Seventy-five percent of Montanans would increase taxes to support unemployment. Abused children and spouses and programs for senior citizens, many of whom are on fixed incomes, likewise warrant increased expenditures.

Public Safety

Crime is by no means one of Montanans' major concerns, but it is nonetheless seen as a serious problem in the community by about half the population (51.1 percent, yes; 48.4 percent, no). Possibly there is disagreement over the meaning of the term serious, for nearly 90 percent feel reasonably or very safe in their community at night. By no means are Montanans xenophobic (fearful of strangers) since 56.5 percent believe most crime in their communities is committed by locals, 15.8 percent believe half is committed by locals and half by strangers, and 24.8 percent believe strangers commit most of the crime.

Confidence in law enforcement agencies is very high with 82.6 percent indicating high or moderate confidence. County attorneys and district judges also have high or moderate confidence of over two-thirds of Montanans

(68.7 percent and 69.1 percent, respectively).

Probably any correctional administrator or district judge could predict that the public is confused about how the state should deal with convicted criminals. Of the three choices given in the survey, none received a clear majority. Punishment should be the policy according to 38 percent of the respondents. Protection of the community should be the policy according to 22.3 percent and rehabilitation is the choice of only 14.1 percent. An additional 10 percent mentioned some combination of two of the three choices. Nearly half (46.7 percent) chose punishment alone or some combination including punishment. The only safe conclusion from this question on state correctional policy is that the issue is complex and would need more comprehensive investigation. Corrections policy appears to need strong direction and leadership from state officials.

Only slightly more than one third (37.1 percent) of the respondents indicated no support for establishing halfway houses and prerelease centers in local communities. This indicates that a substantial portion of Montanans find alternatives to purely punitive correctional programs acceptable.

Respondents were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of five different correctional programs and agencies in Montana. Montana State Prison rated as highly effective or moderately effective for 57.9 percent and moderately or highly ineffective for 32.9 percent. Community correctional programs rated highly or moderately effective for 50.8 percent of the respondents and as moderately or highly ineffective for 27.5 percent. Half of the respondents rate adult probation and parole as highly or moderately effective while only 26.5 percent rate it as ineffective. The Parole Board is regarded as effective by 41.6 percent and ineffective by 29.6 percent. Finally, 40.9 percent of Montanans rate institutions for juveniles effective

while 43.9 percent rate them ineffective.

Thus, more Montanans who have an opinion about correctional programs rate them as generally effective than rate them as ineffective with the exception of institutions for juveniles. It is important to note, however, the relatively high proportion of respondents who are uncertain as to the effectiveness of these programs. Uncertain responses ranged from 28.8 percent regarding the Parole board to 9.2 percent uncertain for Montana State Prison. Probation and parole and community corrections drew uncertain responses from 23.5 percent and 21.7 percent of respondents. Fifteen percent were uncertain about the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of juvenile institutions. These relatively high proportions of uncertain responses indicate many Montanans do not feel knowledgeable about state correctional programs.

The final questions in this section dealt with whether Montanans favor establishing residential facilities in their communities for convicted criminals, the developmentally disabled and the mentally ill. Nearly 90 percent favor group homes for the developmentally disabled in their communities. More than 70 percent support group homes for the mentally ill, and an additional 1.7 percent indicate qualified support. The proportion of Montanans who favor the establishment of halfway houses or prerelease centers for convicted criminals in their community is somewhat lower. Nearly half (48.8 percent) favor community correctional facilities, and 9.2 percent indicate qualified support specifically related to the type of offender.

In sum, Montanans do favor residential facilities in their communities for previously institutionalized people. Some believe there should be restrictions on the characteristics of people allowed into such facilities.

Higher Education

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of Montana's state colleges and universities in five functions. In general the university system institutions are rated as good or adequate on these functions. On instructing students, 85.8 percent rate the institutions as good or adequate and 6 percent rate them as poor. Maintaining quality programs was rated as good or adequate by 83.5 percent and poor by 5 percent. On making off-campus courses available, 73 percent rated the institutions as good or adequate; 15.5 percent said poor. Ratings for contributing to their family's cultural interests were good or adequate by 70.6 percent and poor by 19.8 percent. And while 64.9 percent believe the institutions do a good or adequate job of conducting research on state problems, 12.5 percent believe that job is poor.

Looking strictly at the good performance ratings for these five functions the proportions include 51.5 percent for instruction, 47.8 percent for off-campus courses, 44.1 percent for maintaining quality programs, 39.2 percent for contributing to cultural interests, and 28.6 percent for research on state problems. A rather high proportion (22.6 percent) of people are uncertain about the universities' and colleges' performance in conducting research on state problems, which indicates a lack of knowledge about the function.

Since performance evaluations are different from evaluations of the importance of job functions, we asked respondents to indicate the level of importance they give to four university system functions.

Montanans believe that making off-campus courses available to people is very important. Over 64 percent rated this function as very important, and 27.7 percent rated it moderately important. Conducting research on

state problems rated as very important for 47.1 percent, moderately important for 37.7 percent. About 40 percent rated contributing to their family's cultural interests as very important; 39.6 percent believe it is moderately important. Supporting intercollegiate athletic programs is rated very important by 23.4 percent and moderately important by 45.7 percent. Of the four functions, only intercollegiate athletics received more little importance ratings than high importance ratings (27.4 percent vs. 23.4 percent).

As noted earlier nearly 60 percent of Montanans favor increasing taxes for higher education; 27.8 percent favor reducing services. When asked about the sources of funding for colleges and universities, 62.2 percent said the present system of funding is about right, 18.5 percent said the state should pay more, and 13.8 percent said the students should pay more.

Montanans overwhelmingly (82.1 percent vs. 16.4 percent) support the open enrollment policy whereby any student graduating from a state high school can matriculate into a state college or university. More than half (57.6 percent) believe some units of the university system should limit enrollment while 38.6 percent believe there should be no limits. Since the question did not specify which units should limit enrollment, that information is not available.

Over half of Montanans (57.3 percent) believe the university system should limit the number of out-of-state students allowed to enroll. A few (3 percent) said it depends on available space and 37.3 percent believe there should be no such limit.

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of the public schools

in their communities. A majority (56.1 percent) rate the public schools good, 32.3 percent rate them adequate, and only 7.5 percent rate them poor. This high rating of the public schools where 88.5 percent of Montanans rated their public schools as good or adequate contrasts somewhat with the high ranking of educational improvements as an issue with which government should be concerned. On the other hand, the expressed willingness of Montanans to increase taxes for public schools (71.9 percent) indicates they believe the public schools are good or adequate but needing some improvements, and they are generally willing to increase taxes to improve and maintain high quality public schools.

Environment and Natural Resources

Given the high ranking of the environment (6) and utilities/energy issues (8.5) to Montanans as issues of concern for government this section of the survey clearly deals with important issues. We found that a large majority of Montanans believe their state government should, in the next few years, do more to regulate energy exploration (66.9 percent), more to enforce environmental regulations (67.7 percent) and more to manage natural resources (78.8 percent). Only 25.5 percent believe government should do less to regulate energy exploration, 23.6 percent believe we need less government enforcement of environmental regulations, and 13.9 percent want less government management of natural resources.

We surveyed opinions on 10 issues relating to the environment and natural resources. Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Montanans believe environmental pollution is not a significant problem in their state. The other third (34.4 percent) believe it is. A majority (59.3 percent) believe that acid rain should concern the people of Montana, 31.1 percent believe

it should not, and 9.5 percent are uncertain. Two-thirds (66.8 percent) believe Montanans have benefited from coal mining. A fourth (24.5 percent) believe Montanans have not benefited from coal mining, and 8.8 percent are uncertain. Use of coal tax revenues to subsidize ailing industries in Montana is supported by 62.1 percent of Montanans and opposed by 30.4 percent. Only 7.5 percent are uncertain about this issue. There is very near consensus (89.5 percent) among Montanans that the state should regulate strip mining in Montana. Only 6.1 percent believe there should be no state regulation of strip mining and 4.5 percent are uncertain. Virtually 80 percent of Montanans believe federal lands within Montana should be subject to state environmental and leasing laws. Only 13.3 percent disagree. Over half (54.9 percent) believe Montana needs more laws to protect the environment, while 39 percent believe more laws are not needed and 6 percent are uncertain.

When asked whether they believed that most industries can be trusted to follow good environmental practices without state regulation, they answered a resounding 80 percent to no and only 18.5 percent yes. The remainding 2.3 percent are uncertain.

In contrast to the high confidence Montanans expressed in state government earlier in the survey, only 45 percent of them believe they can trust government officials to safeguard the environment. Over half (53.1 percent) do not believe government officials can be trusted to protect the environment.

One state governmental agency, the Public Service Commission, received a strong vote of no confidence that it is doing a good job of protecting Montanans from high utility prices. Nearly two-thirds (63.8 percent) of the respondents disagreed with the statement that the PSC does a good job

of protecting the public from high utility prices. The other third (33.8 percent) agreed with the statement.

Roads and Highways

Montanans rank state roads and highways among the top four issues of concern surveyed. We asked them to evaluate the general condition of Montana's roads and highways, winter maintenance and pavement maintenance and to indicate their priorities for which type of roads and highways need the most improvement.

Regarding the general condition of roads and highways, a majority of Montanans (53.6 percent) rate them as poor or very poor. Only 3.3 percent rate the roads as very good; 42 percent rate them as good. Winter maintenance rates good or very good for 71 percent, but pavement maintenance received that rating from only 39.3 percent. Improvements are needed on primary roads according to 51.6 percent, on secondary roads according to 20.9 percent and on interstates according to 19.7 percent.

In summary the high ranking of roads and highways as an issue with which government should be concerned, the support of nearly two-thirds of Montanans for increasing taxes for road maintenance and a slight majority for increasing taxes for road construction indicate that improvements in roads and highways should be of relatively high priority.

Agriculture, Land Use and Water Use

Agriculture

A slight majority of Montanans (51.9 percent) favor a federal program of stockpiling food, but by an overwhelming margin (82.4 percent) they do not believe the federal government should pay farmers not to produce crops.

About other agricultural issues Montanans' attitudes vary. Following, in the order in which the respondents supported them are the results on each of five issues surveyed.

1. A large majority of Montanans (87.4 percent) believe Montana's agricultural lands should be preserved for food production.
2. Three-fourths (75.3 percent) believe more money should be available to farmers and ranchers for developing, marketing and processing their products.
3. Nearly three-fifths (59.6 percent) of Montanans agree there should be a state program to regulate "sodbusting", i.e., plowing up rangeland to produce crops.
4. State subsidies for rail service to rural areas for agricultural products is supported by 59.6 percent and opposed by 35.8 percent.
5. More Montanans oppose than support federal subsidies for the beef industry but the 49.1 percent vs. 43.9 percent split is very close. The remaining 7 percent are uncertain on this issue.

Land Use

Attitudes of Montanans about land use and development are fairly definite. More than 90 percent of the respondents believe development can take place without degrading the environment. A majority (56 percent) believe protecting the environment is more important than economic development. Montanans believe in progress as evidenced by 75.1 percent disagreeing with the statement "It's important to keep our local community

the same as it is right now."

A majority (61 percent) support city and county governments' regulating future land development, but opinion splits over whether economic benefits should determine land use: 49.4 percent agree, and 46.1 percent disagree.

Water Use

Montanans were asked to indicate their priorities for water use in the state. Their ranking of six potential uses is fairly clear-cut. Agricultural use ranks highest with 98.8 percent giving it high and moderate priority and 73 percent ranking it high. Residential use ranks second with 97.5 percent high and moderate and 53 percent high priority. Fish and wildlife use runs a close third with 93 percent indicating high and moderate priority and 53 percent high priority. Fourth-ranked industrial use gets 81 percent rating it high and moderate priority and 22 percent rating it high. Recreation use ranks fifth with 77 percent rating it high or moderate and 22 percent rating it high. Lowest ranking of the priority uses asked of respondents went to mining use of water. High or moderate priority was chosen by 65.6 percent for mining use, but only 14 percent rated mining as high priority.

On one final water use issue Montanans believe by a 2 to 1 margin (65.5 percent vs. 30.7 percent) that the state should not sell surplus water to other states.

Demographic Questions

Eleven demographic questions were asked for classification and cross-tabulation purposes and another, sex, was determined by the selection

procedure. The results of some of these questions were presented in the chapter on methods. Frequency distributions on all demographic questions are presented in Appendix C but will not be discussed further in this report.

TABLE 2.1

RANKING OF 40 ISSUES MENTIONED BY MONTANANS
AS IMPORTANT FOR GOVERNMENT THIS YEAR
(GROUPED ISSUE 1 - ISSUE 3)

Issue	Rank	% of Responses	Issue	Rank	% of Responses
Unemployment	1	12.4	Abortion	23	.8
Taxes	2	11.8	Land Issues	23	.8
Educ. Improvements	3	10.7	Gambling-More of it	23	.8
Roads & Highways	4	9.9	Govt. Size	27	.7
Econ. Development	5	6.5	St. Employee Problems	27	.7
Environment	6	5.6	Native Amer. Issues	27	.7
Govt. Spending	7	4.9	Lenient Punishment	27	.7
Welfare Spending	8.5	3.7	Housing Issues	27	.7
Utilities-Energy	8.5	3.7	Tourism	31.5	.5
Water Issues	10	2.5	Veterans Preference	31.5	.5
Agric.-Ranching	11	2.2	Womens Issues	31.5	.5
Elderly	12	2.1	State Institutions	31.5	.5
Govt. Inefficiency	13.5	2.0	Nuclear	35	.4
Crime	13.5	2.0	Right to Work	35	.4
Health Costs	15	1.5	Labor Issue	35	.4
Youth	16	1.3	Govt. Corruption	38	.3
Better Correct Pgms	17	1.2	Disabled Issues	38	.3
Infla.-Fixed Incomes	18	1.1	Game Animals	38	.3
Govt. Organization	20	.9	Election Issues	40	.1
Mining	20	.9	(Other		2.2)
Big Business	20	.9			100.0

TABLE 2.2

PRIORITY RANKING OF 16 ISSUES CITED BY MONTANANS AS ISSUES FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION IN 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

		Issues						
		Unemployment	Taxes*	Educ Improvments	Roads & Highways	Econ Development	Environment	Govt Spending*
Sex								
Female	N	52	56	46	36	21	23	25
	%	55.3	62.9	56.8	48.0	42.9	54.8	67.6
Male	N	42	33	35	39	28	19	12
	%	44.7	37.1	43.2	52.0	57.1	45.2	32.4
Total	N	94	89	81	75	49	42	37
	%	28.0	26.5	24.1	22.3	14.6	12.5	11.0

		Issues								
		Welfare Spending*	Utilities -Energy	Water Issues	Agric-Ranching	Elderly*	Govt Inefficiency	Crime	Health Costs*	Youth*
Sex										
Female	N	21	17	9	10	14	8	10	8	8
	%	75.0	60.7	47.4	58.8	87.5	53.3	66.7	72.7	80.0
Male	N	7	11	10	7	2	7	5	3	2
	%	25.0	39.3	52.6	41.2	12.5	46.7	33.3	27.3	20.0
Total	N	28	28	19	17	16	15	15	11	10
	%	8.3	8.3	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.0

1984 Survey questions: G1

*Differences between females and males

TABLE 2.3

RANKING OF SUPPORT FOR SPENDING OF STATE MONEY ON VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES (In Percent)

Program or Service	Spend More	Same	More and Same	Spend Less
Abused Children	88.6	4.7	(93.3)	6.2
Air and Water Protection	72.5	6.5	(79)	19.3
Senior Citizens	69.5	14.1	(83.6)	15.6
Police Protection	66.3	16.8	(83.1)	15.2
Fire Protection	65.9	19.4	(85.3)	11.9
Abused Spouses	62.8	9	(71.8)	24.3
Protect Wilderness	50.7	10.9	(61.6)	36.1
Sanitation	50.0	20.6	(70.6)	25.1
Public Libraries	49.3	15.8	(65.1)	32.0
Eliminate Discrimination	46.4	10	(56.4)	41.6
Parks and Recreation	35.2	20.9	(56.1)	41.6
Public Assistance	29.8	9	(38.8)	57.1

Chapter 3

Comparison of the Results of the 1984 and 1977 Montana Futures Studies

Introduction

Some differences in the methods used in the 1977 Montana Futures study and this research might affect the comparability of the results. The methods used in selecting the samples for the two studies were different. The population sampled in 1977 consisted of owners of motor vehicles while the population sampled in this study was persons over 18 in households with telephones. Undoubtedly, the differences between the samples on distribution by sex, age and occupation (See Table 1.5 on page 10) are in part attributable to differences in the populations sampled. The difference in the sex distribution of the two samples is particularly notable. Whether this difference in the samples produces dissimilarity on the variables measured can only be a matter of conjecture.

A clearly marked pattern in the findings of the 1977 study is the similarity in percentages of responses on most items between males and females. The same pattern is evident in the findings of the present study. With very few exceptions the responses of men and women on the survey questions were similar.

The sample of the 1977 study was over 3 times larger than that of the 1984 study. Additional control in the selection of the respondents in the current study should negate the significance of those size differences.

In this chapter we will present a comparison on appropriate items of the findings of the 1977 and 1984 studies. To compare these results requires an assumption that both samples represent the population of adult Montanans. This assumption is not unreasonable. Given this assumption

differences in the findings of the two studies can be presumed to represent changes in the attitudes of Montanans from 1977 to 1984.

Government and Community Affairs

Confidence in the governor has shifted markedly between 1977 and 1984. An increase of approximately 15 percent in the proportion of Montanans, both men and women, who have high confidence in the governor has been reflected in a 15 percent decrease in the proportion who indicate no confidence in him. Thus there has been an overall upward shift in the confidence of Montanans that the governor fairly represents their interests. Table 3.1 at the end of the chapter indicates the results.

A similar upward shift in confidence, although not nearly so great in proportion, can be observed for the state legislature, state courts and state agencies. Interestingly the overall ranking of the four groups of state government officials has not appeared to change but the overall level of confidence in state government has increased in the past seven years.

The pattern of change in confidence levels for local officials is somewhat different than for state government. Levels of no confidence in both county and city officials have remained virtually the same between 1977 and 1984. A definite shift of about 15 percent has occurred over that period from those who have some confidence to those who have high confidence. The only exception to this pattern is a slight increase in the number of no confidence votes for county officials.

Overall confidence in state and local government has shifted upward over the period between the two studies. Reasons for this increased confidence are undoubtedly complex and we leave it to the readers to choose their favorites.

Comparable questions in the two studies regarding state issues allows detection of shifts in attitudes of Montanans over the seven year period. Support for spending tax dollars to create temporary public service jobs has increased markedly. On this issue the changes in attitudes by sex is notable. In 1977 women were nearly evenly split with a slight plurality against such a program. Men, on the other hand, were nearly 2 to 1 against the idea. In 1984 women are nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the idea and men are evenly divided. In addition there has been a marked decline in the number of both sexes who are uncertain.

Regarding the giving of tax breaks to private firms to create jobs there has been an overall increase in support over the seven years. A similar pattern of increased support, though not as dramatic, is applicable to requiring public access across private lands to public lands for recreation. Here the proportion of Montanans against the policy is virtually the same in 1984 as in 1977 but the number of those uncertain has dropped while the number in favor increased.

A state sales tax on non-food items has been a somewhat consistently controversial subject in political circles around the state. The proportion of Montanans opposed to a sales tax has remained fairly constant from 1977 to 1984. There has been a very slight increase in the proportion in favor of the tax. Table 3.3 at the end of the chapter gives the entire results.

Our comparison of the 1977 and 1984 responses in the choice between increasing taxes to maintain services and reducing services to lower taxes regarding several state government programs is complicated by some modifications of questions between the two studies. The 1984 survey separated road maintenance from road construction which had been combined in the 1977 questionnaire. In addition, on all of these items we accepted the

alternative of "the same" which was not used in the earlier study. Considering categories of "increase taxes" and "the same" as indicating support for the specific programs it appears there has been a decline in the proportion of Montanans who would reduce services in road maintenance, social and health services, outdoor recreation facilities and for public colleges and universities. Table 3.4 at the end of the chapter gives the complete comparison on these issues by sex.

Six additional programs on which we obtained comparable but not exact responses to those of the 1977 study are public assistance, public libraries, parks and recreation, sanitation services, police protection and fire protection. Our response categories were "spend more", "spend less" or "spend the same" while the original Montana Futures survey used categories of "high tax support", "moderate tax support" or "low tax support". Our decision to change the response categories was based on our perception that clarity of the meaning of the response was more important than exact comparability with the 1977 results. The comparison of findings for both studies broken down by sex is presented in Table 3.5 at the end of the chapter.

On the issue of state funding for public assistance it appears there has been some erosion of support among Montanans. While there is a marked increase in the proportion indicating high tax support or spend more for public assistance, the highest proportion of Montanans for both years is in the low tax support or spend less category. While the alternative "spend less" does not mean "cut out the program completely", it could not be interpreted as high or moderate tax support.

Support for public libraries appears to have increased between 1977 and 1984. Interestingly while women seemed to give more support to public

libraries than men in 1977 the pattern appears to have been reversed slightly in 1984. Parks and recreation seem to have suffered the same fate as public assistance, namely a slight erosion of support. Comparing the top two categories with the lowest for both years there appears to be some increase in the number of Montanans for whom parks and recreation deserve less money and thus low tax support. Similarly sanitation services seems to have lost some ground over the seven years. It is important to note, however, that the relatively strong support in the form of increased funding indicated by Montanans for sanitation services cannot be ignored. While 81 percent of males and 86 percent of females responded in 1977 with high or moderate tax support and 70 percent of males and 72 percent of females indicated spend more or spend the same for sanitation services in 1984, the willingness to spend more money or maintain expenditures may actually mean more concrete support. Both parks and recreation and sanitation services have had the most obvious change from 1977 to 1984 in decline in the middle response category and increase in the spend more category. This may simply mean that attitudes about tax expenditures for these services are becoming more bifurcated. Additional analysis would be required to further understand this finding.

Turning to police and fire protection services a new pattern emerges in the comparison between 1977 and 1984. The highest proportion of respondents for both years is in the high tax support and spend more categories. Both police and fire protection have small increases in the spend less categories also. Declines in the middle category have not been accompanied by marked increases in the highest expenditure category, however.

It is obvious that the scales for responses on these services are not exactly comparable for the two surveys. An overall impression is that

Montanans seem more supportive of expending valuable tax money on all of the programs except public assistance. Even there, however, the "spend more" category in 1984 was double the "high tax support" category in 1977.

Public Safety

Only one question in the public safety section of both studies was exactly comparable. This was the question "How safe do you feel in your community at night?" Overall there appears to have been no change. Most Montanans continue to feel safe in their communities at night. In 1984 the proportion of males responding in the safe categories increased by 9 percent and concomitantly their responses in the unsafe categories decreased by 9 percent compared to responses in 1977. Table 3.6 contains the percentages of responses for both studies.

Higher Education

The assessment of the performance of the Montana University system has improved between 1977 and 1984 on five functions. Responses broken down by sex can be seen on Table 3.7 for both years. The functions for which performance evaluations are comparable for the two studies are instruction, conducting research on state problems, maintaining quality programs, providing off-campus courses and providing for families' cultural interests. Response categories, while not identical are comparable.

All five functions were given markedly higher ratings by Montanans in 1984 than in 1977. Marked increases in the highest response category occurred for all five functions. These increases were accompanied by declines in the lowest, middle and uncertain categories. Two functions, instruction and maintaining quality programs, had the sharpest declines in

the poor or lowest category over the period of the two studies. Greatest increases in the highest response category were in instruction, providing for cultural interests and off-campus courses functions.

Looking only at the lowest response categories it would appear providing off-campus courses and providing for cultural interests are most in need of improvement.

Ratings of the importance of four functions of the university system have increased over the seven years between the two studies. Conducting research on state problems is now rated very important by nearly twice as many Montanans as rated it that high in 1977. Off-campus courses increased in importance mostly in the ratings of males. Contributing to the cultural interests of Montanans' families increased in importance for both men and women, particularly in the very important category. Intercollegiate athletic programs likewise are generally ranked as more important in 1984 than they were in 1977. Sports were rated as of little importance by a plurality in 1977 and are now rated as moderately important by a plurality. See Table 3.8 for the complete comparison.

Change in the assessment of how the universities and colleges should be funded has occurred over the last seven years. A majority of Montanans in both studies indicated the present system is about right but the proportion of respondents who believe students should pay more and the state should pay less has dropped to nearly half of what it was in 1977. The proportion who believe the state should pay more and students should pay less has remained stable. Complete results are shown on Table 3.9.

Support for the open enrollment policy in the state's colleges and universities has increased significantly between 1977 and 1984. Twice as many Montanans support open enrollment in 1984 as did in 1977. Table 3.10

at the end of the chapter shows the breakdown of responses for both studies.

Environment and Natural Resources

Only one question in this section is comparable to a similar question in the 1977 study. This question concerns the applicability of Montana laws to federal lands within the state. Exact wording of the question in the two studies and the compared responses are presented on Table 3.11. As can be seen on Table 3.11 there was virtually no change in the responses of Montanans in the 1977 and 1984 studies.

Agriculture

More Montanans in 1984 indicate they do not favor a federal program for stockpiling food than did in 1977. Comparison of responses on this question between the two studies is possible since the same question was used in both surveys (See Table 3.12).

In the present study a currently controversial issue was included that is not strictly comparable with two questions from the 1977 survey. Nevertheless, due to their similarity the comparison between responses to 1977 survey questions about federal purchases of agricultural crops and controlled production are presented in Table 3.13 for comparison with the 1984 survey question about federal payments to farmers not to produce crops. There is remarkable similarity in the responses.

Over the seven year period between the two studies support for preserving agricultural land for food production has increased. Likewise there has been an increase in support among Montanans for increasing money available to farmers for marketing and processing products. These comparisons between the two studies are shown on Table 3.14.

Women in Montana give stronger support than men to government subsidies for railway service to rural areas. This pattern is true for both studies. While men are evenly split over this issue in 1977 and 1984, women favored such subsidies in 1977 by 2 to 1 and that proportion increased to nearly 3 to 1 in 1984. Overall, however, there has been an increase in the number of Montanans supporting such subsidies.

Land Use

Government planning and regulation of land use is a controversial issue in some Montana communities. Questions in both the 1977 and 1984 surveys were used to determine attitudes about this issue.

Table 3.16 presents the responses in 1977 and 1984 on these two different but implicitly related questions regarding government planning and regulation of land use. The similarity in responses is remarkable. There is higher agreement with the 1984 question and fewer uncertain responses than in the 1977 survey.

The questions used in the two studies are not strictly comparable due to the relative complexity of the concepts. Not only are planning and regulation somewhat different but presumably which government level engages in them is also important.

The importance of economic benefits in determining land use was asked in both years of the Futures survey. The results shown in Table 3.17 indicate a slight increase in the number of Montanans who do not believe that economic benefits should be primary in determining land use.

Water Use

Montanans' priorities regarding six different uses of water resources were assessed in the two studies. The results demonstrate there have been relatively few and minor shifts in those priorities. One is struck by the similarities over the seven years in the responses to the questions on water use priorities. Slight shifts upward in Montanans' priorities for recreational and fish and wildlife uses are worth noting even though their magnitude is small. A slight shift downward in priority for agricultural water use does not change the fact that in both studies agricultural use of water is the highest priority for Montanans of all uses cited. Table 3.17 presents the comparative findings.

Game Hunting

One question asked in both studies was whether or not respondents hunt big game animals. Since the results in Table 3.18 are broken down by sex for both studies the outstanding pattern is the difference between men and women. The number of hunters among both sexes appears to have increased slightly over the seven year period of the two studies.

Summary

To briefly summarize the differences and similarities in opinions of Montanans over the period from 1977 to 1984 as determined by comparison of the results of the two Futures studies we will list the increases, declines and consistencies.

Increases

1. There is an overall increase in confidence in state government, particularly in the governor.

Increases, cont.

2. There is an increase in confidence in local government officials.
3. There are increases in support for:
   a) spending tax money on creating temporary public service jobs
   b) giving tax incentives to private firms to create jobs
   c) requiring public access across private land to public land for recreation
   d) tax expenditures* for:
      i) road maintenance
      ii) social and health services
      iii) outdoor recreation facilities
      iv) public colleges and universities
      v) public libraries.
      vi) parks and recreation
      vii) sanitation services

   * no order implied

   e) open enrollment policy in the university system
   f) preserving agricultural land for food production
   g) increasing money to farmers/ranchers for marketing and processing products
4. There is an increase in the assessment of the performance of the university system in instruction, conducting research on state problems, providing off-campus courses, and maintaining quality programs.
5. There is an increase in the perceived importance of the university system functions of conducting research on state problems,

Increases, cont.

providing off-campus courses, contributing to cultural interests, and for intercollegiate athletics.

Decreases

1. There has been a decrease in support for tax expenditures for public assistance.
2. There has been a decrease in support for a federal program for stockpiling food.
3. There has been a decrease in the proportion who believe students should pay a larger share of their education in the university system but no change in the majority opinion that the present system is about right.

No change

1. There has been no change in opposition to a state sales tax on non-food items.
2. There has been no change in the relatively strong support for tax expenditures for police and fire protection.
3. There has been no change in the feeling of safety of Montanans in their community at night.
4. There has been no change in the opinion that Montana laws should apply on federal land within the state.
5. There has been a slight increase, particularly among women, in the number of Montanans favoring tax subsidies for railway service to rural areas.
6. There has been only very slight change toward the belief that economic benefits should not determine land use.

No change, cont.

7. There has been no change in the relative position of the priorities of Montanans for water use: (in order) agriculture, local/residential, fish and wildlife, industrial, recreational, and mining.

Tables 3.1 to 3.19

Note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent for readability. Frequency tables in Appendix C provide percentages to one decimal place. Exact wording of questions is available in Appendix B.

TABLE 3.1

CONFIDENCE IN STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Confidence		Officials: Governor 1977	Governor 1984	State Legislature 1977	State Legislature 1984	State Courts 1977	State Courts 1984	State Agencies 1977	State Agencies 1984
High	M	22	51	9	23	10	26	6	13
	F	20	40	12	18	12	19	7	16
Some	M	53	38	65	60	56	51	57	63
	F	53	52	68	67	57	54	59	55
No	M	20	8	22	16	28	16	30	19.5
	F	21	5	15	11	23	15	23	18
Uncertain	M	5	2	4	1	6	7	7	6
	F	5	4	5	4	8	12	11	11

1977 Survey questions: G1a, G1b, G1c, G1d

1984 Survey questions: G2a, G2b, G2c, G2d

TABLE 3.2

CONFIDENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

		Officials			
		County		City	
Confidence		1977	1984	1977	1984
High	M	15	32.5	15	31
	F	14	28	15	32
Some	M	61	39	57	38.5
	F	64	44	61	42
No	M	20	27.5	23	24
	F	15	26	15	21
Uncertain	M	5	1	9	6
	F	6	2	10	4
Does not apply	M				.5
	F				1

1977 Survey questions: G1e, G1f

1984 Survey questions: G3, G4

TABLE 3.3

PROPORTION OF MONTANANS WHO WOULD VOTE FOR OR AGAINST SELECTED POLICIES IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Vote		Policies: Spend Taxes for Temporary Pub. Service Jobs 1977	1984	Tax Breaks to Private Firms for Jobs 1977	1984	Public Access Private Land to Public Land 1977	1984	State Sales Tax on Non-food Items 1977	1984
For	M	29	48	58	72	53	60	23	31
	F	37	60.5	52	71	38	46	23	30
Against	M	56	48	33	26	37	36	71	67
	F	45	35	29	23	48	46.0	67	67
Uncertain	M	14	4	9	2	10	4	6	2
	F	19	5	19	6	15	9	9	4

1977 Survey questions: G3a, G3b, G3d, G3e

1984 Survey questions: G5a, G5b, G5c, G5d

TABLE 3.4

CHOICES OF MONTANANS FOR INCREASING TAXES TO MAINTAIN SERVICES OR REDUCING SERVICES TO DECREASE TAXES ON FOUR SERVICES IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

		Services								
		Road Construction and Maintenance			Social and Health Services		Outdoor Recreation Fac.		Public Colleges and Universities	
			Construct.	Mainten.						
Choice		1977	1984		1977	1984	1977	1984	1977	1984
Increase Taxes	M	69	54	64	45	48	23	26	45	58
	F	73	49	67	55	53	24	31	52	58
Reduce Services	M	31	33	22	55	38	77	58	55	28
	F	27	35	19	45	30	76	54	48	27
Same	M	na	9	10	na	11	na	14	na	9
	F	na	10	11	na	12	na	14	na	11
Uncertain	M	na	4	4	na	3	na	3	na	5
	F	na	6	3	na	5	na	2	na	4

1977 Survey questions: G4a, G4c, G4e, G4b

1984 Survey questions: G6a, b, Gbd, Gbe, Gbf

TABLE 3.5

CHOICES OF MONTANANS OF TAX SUPPORT FOR SIX PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Program or Service

Public Assistance

1977 Choice		1984 Choice	
High Tax Support	M 11	Spend More	M 27
	F 16		F 32
Moderate Support	M 42	Spend Same	M 11
	F 42		F 8
Low Tax Support	M 47	Spend Less	M 61
	F 42		F 55
		Uncertain	M 2
			F 5

Public Libraries

1977 Choice		1984 Choice	
High Tax Support	M 15	Spend More	M 53
	F 20		F 47
Moderate Support	M 56	Spend Same	M 16
	F 58		F 15
Low Tax Support	M 29	Spend Less	M 28
	F 22		F 35
		Uncertain	M 3
			F 3

Program or Service

Parks and Recreation

1977 Choice		1984 Choice	
High Tax Support	M 13	Spend More	M 37
	F 14		F 34
Moderate Support	M 54	Spend Same	M 21
	F 57		F 21
Low Tax Support	M 33	Spend Less	M 39
	F 29		F 43
		Uncertain	M 3
			F 2

Sanitation Services

1977 Choice		1984 Choice	
High Tax Support	M 30	Spend More	M 46
	F 34		F 53
Moderate Support	M 51	Spend Same	M 24
	F 52		F 19
Low Tax Support	M 19	Spend Less	M 26
	F 14		F 24
		Uncertain	M 4
			F 4

TABLE 3.5 continued

CHOICES OF MONTANANS OF TAX SUPPORT FOR SIX PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Program or Service

Police Protection				Fire Protection			
1977		1984		1977		1984	
Choice		Choice		Choice		Choice	
High Tax Support	M 60 F 68	Spend More	M 58 F 72	High Tax Support	M 58 F 69	Spend More	M 60 F 70
Moderate Support	M 32 F 29	Spend Same	M 21 F 14	Moderate Support	M 33 F 27	Spend Same	M 24 F 16
Low Tax Support	M 8 F 4	Spend Less	M 19 F 12	Low Tax Support	M 8 F 5	Spend Less	M 14 F 11
		Uncertain	M 2 F 2			Uncertain	M 3 F 3

1977 Survey questions: G7a, G7b, G7c, G7e, G7f, G7g

1984 Survey Questions: G8a, G8b, G8c, G8d, G8e, G8f

TABLE 3.6

COMPARISON OF FEELINGS OF SAFETY IN COMMUNITIES IN MONTANA IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	1984
Very Safe	M	21	38
	F	20	27
Reasonably Safe	M	64	56
	F	63	55
Somewhat Unsafe	M	13	6
	F	14	13
Very Unsafe	M	2	0
	F	3	5

1977 and 1984 Survey question: S2

TABLE 3.7

MONTANANS' ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ON FIVE FUNCTIONS IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Function

Choice		Instructing Students 1977	Choice		1984	Choice		Conducting Research on State Problems 1977	Choice		1984
Very Well	M	16	Good	M	48	Very Well	M	11	Good	M	27
	F	15		F	54		F	11		F	30
Average	M	53	Adequate	M	35	Average	M	48	Adequate	M	39
	F	50		F	33		F	42		F	35
Poorly	M	18	Poor	M	10	Poorly	M	20	Poor	M	16
	F	18		F	3		F	19		F	10
No Opinion	M	13	Uncert.	M	7	No Opinion	M	21	Uncert.	M	18
	F	17		F	10		F	28		F	25

Function

Choice		Maintaining Quality Programs 1977	Choice		1984	Choice		Off-Campus Courses 1977	Choice		1984
Very Well	M	12	Good	M	39	Very Well	M	20	Good	M	42
	F	13		F	48		F	30		F	52
Average	M	52	Adequate	M	41	Average	M	44	Adequate	M	24
	F	50		F	38		F	40		F	26
Poorly	M	17	Poor	M	8	Poorly	M	20	Poor	M	23
	F	17		F	3		F	14		F	10
No Opinion	M	19	Uncert.	M	12	No Opinion	M	16	Uncert.	M	11
	F	20		F	11		F	15		F	12

TABLE 3.7 continued

MONTANANS' ASSESSMENT OF UNIVERSITY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE ON FIVE FUNCTIONS IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Function

Cultural Interests

Choice		1977	Choice		1984
Very Well	M	9	Good	M	30
	F	12		F	46
Average	M	41	Adequate	M	37
	F	41		F	28
Poorly	M	29	Poor	M	25
	F	23		F	16
No Opinion	M	21	Uncert.	M	8
	F	24		F	10

1977 Survey questions: E1a, E1b, E1d, E1e, E1f

1984 Survey questions: E1a, E1b, E1c, E1d, E1e

TABLE 3.8

RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF UNIVERSITY SYSTEM FUNCTIONS IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Function

Choice		Conducting Research on State Problems 1977	Conducting Research on State Problems 1984	Off-Campus Courses 1977	Off-Campus Courses 1984
Very Imp.	M	25	51	41	62
	F	29	45	60	66
Moderat. Import.	M	51	35	43	27
	F	47	39	27	28
Little Import.	M	16	11	9	9
	F	15	8	7	2
Uncert.	M	7	3	7	2
	F	9	8	7	4

Function

Choice		Contributing to Family's Cultural Interests 1977	Contributing to Family's Cultural Interests 1984	Supporting Intercollegiate Athletic Programs 1977	Supporting Intercollegiate Athletic Programs 1984
Very Imp.	M	17	33	12	23
	F	22	45	9	24
Moderat. Import.	M	45	44	35	43.5
	F	46	37	33	47
Little Import.	M	27	21	44	33
	F	21	13	49	24
Uncert.	M	11	2	8	0.5
	F	11	5	9	5

1977 Survey questions: E2b, E2c, E2f, E2g
1984 Survey questions: E2a, E2b, E2c, E2d

TABLE 3.9

OPINIONS ON SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	1984
More by Students Less by State	M	33	18
	F	32	11
More by State Less by Students	M	14	17
	F	16	20
Current System About Right	M	53	59
	F	56	64
Uncertain	M		6
	F		5

1977 Survey question: E3

1984 Survey question: E3

TABLE 3.10

OPINIONS ABOUT UNIVERSITY SYSTEM POLICY OF OPEN-ENROLLMENT IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	Choice		1984
Admit any Montana H.S. Graduate	M	38	Yes	M	80
	F	42		F	84
Screened Admission to Universities Only	M	12	No	M	19
	F	14		F	15
Screen Admission to any Unit	M	50	Uncertain	M	1
	F	44		F	1

1977 Survey question: E4

1984 Survey question: E4

TABLE 3.11

OPINIONS ABOUT APPLICATION OF MONTANA LAWS
TO FEDERAL LAND IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	Choice		1984
Montana Laws Apply	M	79	Strong Agree and Agree	M	77
	F	76		F	81
Federal Laws Apply	M	15	Disagree and Strong Disagree	M	18
	F	15		F	10
Uncertain	M	6	Uncertain	M	5
	F	9		F	9

1977 Survey question: D14 - Should Montana's laws and policies govern development of federally-owned lands and minerals within Montana?

1984 Survey question: D2h - Federal lands within Montana should be subject to state environmental and leasing laws.

TABLE 3.12

OPINIONS ABOUT A FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR STOCKPILING FOOD IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice	1977		1984	
Yes	M	60	M	50
	F	58	F	53
No	M	29	M	48
	F	28	F	38
Uncertain	M	10	M	3
	F	14	F	9

1977 Survey question: A2

1984 Survey question: A4

TABLE 3.13

COMPARISON OF RESPONSES ON QUESTIONS REGARDING FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977 Federal Purchases of Ag. Products	1977 Federal Control of Production	1984 Federal Payments for not Producing
Yes	M	27	28	17
	F	31	21	14
No	M	61	64	81
	F	48	65	83
Uncertain	M	12	8	2
	F	21	14	3

1977 Survey questions: A3a, A3b

1984 Survey questions: A2

TABLE 3.14

OPINIONS ABOUT PRESERVING AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTION AND INCREASING MONEY TO AGRICULTURE FOR MARKETING AND PROCESSING IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		Preserving Agricultural Land for Food Production 1977	1984		Increasing Money to Farmers/ Ranchers for Marketing and Processing 1977	1984
Agree	M	64	85	M	51	76
	F	61	89	F	53	75
Disagree	M	16	13	M	23	23
	F	15	18	F	16	21
Uncertain	M	17	2	M	20	1
	F	21	3	F	24	4

1977 Survey questions: A1a, A1d

1984 Survey questions: A3a, A3b

TABLE 3.15

OPINIONS ABOUT SUBSIDIES FOR RAILWAY SERVICE TO RURAL AREAS FOR AGRICULTURE IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	Choice		1984
Yes	M	43	Agree	M	46
	F	57		F	69
No	M	45	Disagree	M	50
	F	27		F	26
Uncertain	M	12	Uncertain	M	4
	F	16		F	5

1977 Survey question: A4

1984 Survey question: A3e

TABLE 3.16

OPINIONS ABOUT LAND USE PLANNING IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice	1977		1984	
Agree	M	41	M	60
	F	35	F	62
Disagree	M	34	M	37
	F	34	F	32
Uncertain	M	22	M	3
	F	25	F	6

1977 Survey question: A1b - There should be greater land use planning by government.

1984 Survey question: A4b - City and county governments should regulate future land development.

TABLE 3.17

OPINIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC BENEFITS AS PRIMARY DETERMINANTS OF LAND USE IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice	1977		1984	
Agree	M	46	M	43
	F	43	F	54
Disagree	M	39	M	52
	F	37	F	42
Uncertain	M	13	M	5
	F	16	F	4

1977 Survey question: A1c

1984 Survey question: A4a

TABLE 3.18

OPINIONS ABOUT PRIORITY OF SIX USES OF WATER
IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Priority		Agriculture 1977	Agriculture 1984	Priority		Water Use Local/Residential 1977	Water Use Local/Residential 1984
High	M	85	77		M	61	58
	F	88	70		F	54	50
Moderate	M	15	26		M	36	40
	F	11	28		F	41	47
Low	M	0	0		M	3	2
	F	1	1		F	4	2.5
No	M	0	0	Uncertain	M	0	0
	F	0	1		F	2	.5

Priority		Industrial 1977	Industrial 1984	Priority		Recreational 1977	Recreational 1984
High	M	18	26		M	11	27
	F	24	20		F	8	20
Moderate	M	61	54		M	44	52
	F	57	61		F	40	56
Low	M	19	17		M	38	21
	F	18	16		F	43	22
No	M	2	3	Uncertain	M	8	0
	F	1	3		F	8	2

TABLE 3.18 Continued

OPINIONS ABOUT PRIORITY OF SIX USES OF WATER
IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Priority		Fish and Wildlife 1977	1984		Mining 1977	1984
High	M	43	56	M	10	17
	F	43	52	F	16	12
Moderate	M	41	37	M	56	49
	F	40	41	F	55	53
Low	M	14	7	M	30	32
	F	15	6	F	26	30
No Uncertain	M	1	6	M	4	2
	F	2	1	F	3	5

1977 Survey questions: A7a, A7b, A7d, A7g, A7e, A7c

1984 Survey questions: A5a, A5b, A5c, A5d, A5e, A5f

TABLE 3.19

PROPORTIONS OF GAME ANIMAL HUNTERS
IN 1977 AND 1984 BY SEX (In Percent)

Choice		1977	Choice		1984
Hunter	M	56	Yes	M	71
	F	22		F	28
Do not Hunt	M	32	No	M	29
	F	57		F	72
Object to Hunting	M	12	na		
	F	21			

1977 Survey question: A9

1984 Survey question: D9

Recommendations

Recommendations

As applied sociologists we believe the findings of our research and our analysis of the comparison of the two Montana Futures surveys lead to some conclusions which can be the logical basis for recommendations for state policy. Thus the following recommendations for policy and action are submitted as interpretations of the opinions of Montanans about appropriate priorities, programs and services with which state government should be concerned.

FINDING: Montanans spontaneously identified over 40 issues with which they believe state government should be concerned. There were very definite preferences among those 40 issues. Unemployment, tax issues, educational improvements, and roads and highways were the top issues of priority. In support of these priorities a majority of Montanans desire to have affirmative action taken by government to deal with the problems.

RECOMMENDATION 1: Regarding the issue of unemployment state government should enact a program providing tax incentives to private firms to create jobs. A limited program of spending tax money to create temporary public service jobs would also be supported by most Montanans. A combination of decreasing benefits and increasing taxes should be used to maintain the unemployment compensation fund.

RECOMMENDATION 2: Montanans are concerned about state tax expenditures and would support spending less money for public assistance and reducing services for outdoor recreational facilities. There should, very definitely, be no enactment of a state sales tax. Expenditures for parks and recreation, public libraries, and programs to eliminate discrimination against women and minorities should be maintained rather than increased.

RECOMMENDATION 3: State expenditures for elementary, secondary and university education should be increased. The proportion of state support and tuition costs for college students should be maintained. The open enrollment policy in the university system should be maintained and enrollments in some units could be limited.

RECOMMENDATION 4: More state tax money should be spent on improving state roads and highways. Maintenance of road conditions should be given higher priority than new road construction.

FINDING: Montanans are generally satisfied with the performance of the governor, the state legislature, state courts and to a lesser extent, state agencies. Local government officials also are percieved as acting in the people's best interests. The state university system is performing well on the functions included in the survey. In all these areas of government, Montanans assessment of the performance of each has improved over the past seven years.

The Public Service Commission received a negative assessment about one part of their job. Institutions for juvenile delinquents are percieved to be ineffective. State government officials are not perceived as deserving of trust to protect the environment.

RECOMMENDATION 5: State government performance appears to be generating increasing confidence from Montanans. A few modifications and actions would improve this assessment. Stronger action on protecting the environment and on improving institutions for juveniles are specific policies which should be adopted.

RECOMMENDATION 6: The Public Service Commission should take stronger action to protect Montanans from high utility rates.

FINDING: Montanans would support increased spending on programs for abused children, protecting air and water quality, for senior citizens, police protection, fire protection, for abused spouses, and for social and health services.

RECOMMENDATION 7: A strong program for assisting abused children should be initiated.

RECOMMENDATION 8: Increased efforts to protect air and water quality should be made. More laws to protect the environment should be enacted and enforced.

RECOMMENDATION 9: Social and health services, particularly for senior citizens and abused spouses, should be strengthened.

RECOMMENDATION 10: Police and fire protection should be given more state support.

FINDING: The state criminal justice system is perceived as effective by a majority of Montanans. There is no clear consensus about what the states correctional policy should be. People support the policy of deinstitutionalization for developmentally disabled, the mentally ill and convicted offenders.

RECOMMENDATION 11: State government should exert strong leadership in establishing a coherent corrections policy.

RECOMMENDATION 12: Continued efforts should be made to increase the development of community residential facilities for the developmentally disabled, the mentally ill and convicted offenders.

FINDING: The environment of Montana is perceived to be in good shape but there is strong concern for maintaining that situation. Montanans believe state government should increase its efforts in managing natural resources, regulating energy exploration and enforcement of environmental regulations. They do not trust industries to regulate themselves in environmental areas.

RECOMMENDATION 13: State government should increase its efforts in environmental preservation and management.

RECOMMENDATION 14: Stronger legislation should be passed and enforced to protect Montanas environment.

FINDING: Montanans have strong opinions about agricultural issues and programs. They believe agricultural land should be preserved for food production, more money should be available to farmers and ranchers for marketing and processing their products and "sodbusting" should be regulated.

RECOMMENDATION 15: A state program should be established to increase the amount of money available to farmers and ranchers to market and process their products.

RECOMMENDATION 16: A law should be enacted to control "sodbusting".

RECOMMENDATION 17: State government should continue its efforts and maintain its current priorities for the use of water.

RECOMMENDATION 18: No serious consideration should be given to selling any surplus water from the state.

References

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5. Secretary of State, Frank Murray, REPORT OF THE OFFICIAL CANVASS BY COUNTY OF VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN THE STATE OF MONTANA, NOVEMBER 4, 1980. Helena, 1980.

6. U.S. Bureau of the Census, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES - 1980 (101st ed.). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1981.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Interviewer Training Instructions

CONDUCTING THE TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

Instructions: Be sure you are ready to conduct an interview. For example, make certain you have put out your cigarette, have nothing in your mouth (food, gum, etc.), don't need a trip to the restroom, are mentally alert. Have a clean copy of the interview schedule and at least three or four pencils handy for marking responses. Make sure you are ready to concentrate on conducting a successful interview.

Dial the first number on the sheets of numbers in an exchange. Allow the phone to ring at least four times, but no more than five times. If no one answers, proceed to the first number listed in the next exchange. Be sure to mark NA next to the number for which you received no answer, and try to reach that number later. Note that if you receive no answer to a number after the third try at different times of day, move on to the next listed number in that exchange.

If you get a recorded message indicating a business phone, mark a B beside the number on your sheet and proceed to the next number in that exchange. If the recorded message does not indicate you have reached a business phone and does indicate the person will return later, try to reach that number at least two more times at different times of the day. After getting the same recorded message the third time, Mark NA beside the number and go on to the next number in the prefix list.

If you get an answer, say: "Hello. Is this (number)___?"

If you get a business or governmental office, say: "I'm sorry. I have the wrong number." Mark a B beside the number on your sheet, and go on to the next number in that exchange.

If the person responds with "NO," say you have reached a wrong number and terminate the call (say "I,m sorry to have bothered you," and hang up). If a small child answers, ask to speak to a parent. (Say, "Is your mother or father home?" Be sure you are checking on the number with someone who knows what the accurate number is.)

IF THE PERSON RESPONDS "Yes," THEN PROCEED WITH THE INTRODUCTION TO THE SAMPLING PROCEDURE.

Don't lie or be deceptive but don't give any information notspecifically asked for by the respondent.

Possible questions:

1. Who did you say is conducting the interview?

   Answer: "My name is _____ and I am calling from the University of Montana."

2. Can you call back some other time?

   Answer: " Certainly. Would you please give me a day and time that is more convenient for you?"_____ "Would you give me your first name so I will know who to ask for when I call back?"_____

   USE APPOINTMENT CARDS TO KEEP TRACK OF CALL BACKS.

3. Are you selling something?

   Answer: " Absolutely not. We are conducting a survey of opinions about how state tax money is spent and how our government is operating."

4. How did you get my number?

   Answer: "Your number was selected at random by computer from a list of all phone numbers in the state."

5. Are you conducting this poll for some politician?

   Answer: "No. We are conducting this survey as part of a research project at the University of Montana. The results will be made available to governmental officials since we believe they would want to know what the people of the state think about these issues."

6. Who is funding or sponsoring this project?

   Answer: "The primary sponsor is the University of Montana. We are conducting this survey as part of a class in Applied Sociology."

NOTE: If anyone wants more information you may tell him/her that the instructor of the course is Dr. Richard Vandiver, Professor of Sociology at the University of Montana. He will be happy to call them and answer any questions they may have."

If Stefani or I are around the Department you should call one of us to the phone only if it seems you may lose the respondent or they demand to talk with someone else.

Phone numbers: 243-5912 or 243-5281

CONCLUDING THE INTERVIEW

In order to guarantee that people do not get "turned off" to future surveys it is important to make them feel good about the time they have spent answering your questions. Be sure to thank them for their help in answering the questions. Also be certain to invite the respondent to ask any questions he or she may have about the survey.

Some of the questions noted above may be asked at the conclusion of the interview. Additionally another question that is frequently

asked at the end is as follows:

Question: Will I be able to see the results of your survey?

Answer: At the completion of the study the results will be released to the press in Montana. We hope the newspapers and radio and TV stations will carry the results in news reports.

Other possible questions that may arise include the following:

Question: Which governmental officials do you intend to give the results of the survey to?

Answer: We intend to make the results available to governmental leaders in the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Specifically, we will send a copy of the final results to the Governor's Office and eventually to the legislative leadership.

Question: Can I get a copy of the results for myself?

Answer: At present we don't have any funding for making multiple copies of the final results. It may be possible to get a copy from the Governor's Office or through your local legislator.

There will undoubtedly be various other questions too numerous or esoteric to anticipate here. Use your best judgement in answering them. If you have any doubts about how to answer a question appropriately, tell the respondent you will ask your supervisor to get back to him. Be sure you make a note of the phone number and the question and, if possible, get the person's first name so Stefani or I can return the call and answer his or her questions.

INTRODUCTION TO INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

(A) "This is (your first and last names) calling from the University of Montana in Missoula. We are conducting a survey of Montana residents about their views on how state government spends the states tax money."

(B) "Your telephone number was randomly selected by computer from all the numbers in the state of Montana."

"I do not have your name and thus your answers to the questions are completely anonymous and confidential. Nevertheless, your opinions are very important since we will be communicating the results of our survey to governmental decision-makers."

"Depending on your answers the interview should take no longer than _____ minutes to complete. Please feel free to ask questions at any time and you may choose not to respond to any item. Is it okay to proceed with the interview?"

At this point you may get questions about the survey. See your copy of Conducting the Telephone Interview.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Let's start with a very general question.

G 1. What do you see as the three or four most important issues that must be dealt with by state government this year?

G1

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Now some questions concerning your confidence in specific government leaders.

G 2. Do you have HIGH confidence, SOME confidence or NO confidence that _____ fairly represent(s) the interests of Montanans?

INTERVIEWER: READ QUESTION FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE.

		HIGH	SOME	NO
G2a	A. The governor	1	2	3
G2b	B. The state legislature	1	2	3
G2c	C. The state courts	1	2	3
G2d	D. State agencies	1	2	3

Now, moving to the local level . . . .

G 3. How much confidence do you have that your county officials fairly represent the interests of the local community? HIGH, SOME or LOW confidence?

	HIGH	SOME	LOW
G3	1	2	3

G 4. How about your city officials? *INTERVIEWER: REPEAT IF NECESSARY.*

	HIGH	SOME	LOW
G4	1	2	3

G 5. If you were a state legislator, would you vote FOR or AGAINST

		FOR	AGAINST
G5a	A. Spending tax dollars to create temporary public service jobs FOR or AGAINST	1	2
G5b	B. Giving tax breaks to private firms as incentives to expand and provide more jobs FOR or AGAINST	1	2
G5c	C. Requiring public access across private lands to public lands for recreational purposes FOR or AGAINST	1	2
G5d	D. A state sales tax on non-food items FOR or AGAINST	1	2
G5e	E. Requiring public access for recreation purposes on leased state land.	1	2

G 6. If you had to choose between increasing state taxes to maintain existing services or lowering taxes and thus reducing services, would you INCREASE taxes or REDUCE services for

		INCREASE	REDUCE	[illegible]
G6a	A. New road construction	1	2	3
	INCREASE TAXES OR REDUCE SERVICES FOR			
G6b	B. Road maintenance	1	2	3
	INCREASE TAXES OR REDUCE SERVICES FOR			
G6c	C. Public grade schools and high schools	1	2	3
	FOR . . .			
G6d	D. Social and health services	1	2	3
	FOR . . .			
G6e	E. Outdoor recreation facilities	1	2	3
	FOR . . .			
G6f	F. Public colleges and universities	1	2	3

G 7. If you had to decide whether to spend MORE or LESS state money on each of the following programs, would you spend MORE or LESS on programs

		MORE	LESS	[illegible]
G7a	A. To protect wilderness areas	1	2	3
	MORE or LESS ON PROGRAMS			
G7b	B. To protect air and water quality	1	2	3
	ON PROGRAMS . . .			
G7c	C. For senior citizens	1	2	3
	ON PROGRAMS. . .			
G7d	D. To eliminate discrimination against women and minorities	1	2	3
	ON PROGRAMS . . .			
G7e	E. For abused spouses	1	2	3
	ON PROGRAMS . . .			
G7f	F. For abused children	1	2	3

G 8. Once again assume that you had to decide whether to spend more or less state money on specific programs. Would you spend MORE or LESS money on

		MORE	LESS	same
G8a	A. Public assistance MORE or LESS ON	1	2	3
G8b	B. Public libraries MORE or LESS ON	1	2	3
G8c	C. Parks and recreation MORE or LESS ON	1	2	3
G8d	D. Sanitation services MORE or LESS ON	1	2	3
G8e	E. Police protection MORE or LESS ON	1	2	3
G8f	F. Fire protection	1	2	3

G 9. The state unemployment compensation fund is nearly broke. If YOU had to decide how to make sure the unemployment fund is maintained, would you favor one of the following alternatives?

G9

A. a decrease in the amount of unemployment benefits

OR

B. an increase in the taxes paid into the fund

OR

C. a combination of these

A	B	C
DECREASE	INCREASE	COMBINATION
1	2	3

PUBLIC SAFETY

Now some questions about public safety and programs for people in institutions.

S1. Do you believe that crime is a serious problem in your community?

S1 ☐

[1] No [2] Yes

S2. How safe do you feel in your community at night?

S2 ☐

Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]

S3. Who do you believe is responsible for committing most of the crimes in your community--local residents or outsiders?

S3 ☐

Local residents	Outsiders	50/50
[1]	[2]	[3]

S4. How much confidence do you have in the following criminal justice agencies in your community?

	High	Moderate	Little	Low
S4a ☐ A. Law Enforcement	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
S4b ☐ B. County Attorney	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
S4c ☐ C. District Judges	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]

S5. On the state level, what do you believe the state's policy should be for dealing with convicted criminals?

S5 [ ]

Punishment [1]

Protecting the Community [2]

Rehabilitation [3]

Other [4] Specify:_____

S6. I would like you to rate the effectiveness of some state correctional programs. Please tell me if you think the following programs are very effective, moderately effective, moderately ineffective or very ineffective.

		Very Effective	Moderately Effective	Moderately Ineffective	Very Ineffective
S6a [ ]	A. Montana State Prison	1	2	3	4
S6b [ ]	B. Adult Probation and Parole Officers	1	2	3	4
S6c [ ]	C. Community Correctional Program	1	2	3	4
S6d [ ]	D. Institutions for Juveniles	1	2	3	4
S6e [ ]	E. Parole Board	1	2	3	4

READ: One approach to dealing with people in institutions in the state is to provide supervised residential programs in local communities.

S7. Would you favor the establishment of halfway houses or pre-release centers for convicted criminals in your community?

S7 [ ]

[1] Yes [2] No [3] Other: (specify) _____

_____

S8. Would you favor the establishment of group homes for the developmentally disabled in your community?

S8 [ ]

[1] Yes [2] No [9] Uncertain

S9. Would you favor the establishment of group homes for the mentally ill in your community?

S9 [ ]

[1] Yes [2] No [9] Uncertain

EDUCATION

The next questions pertain to the State's colleges and universities.

E1. Does the university system do a Good, Adequate or Poor job of:

(READ ALTERNATIVES EACH TIME)

		GOOD	ADEQUATE	POOR
E1a ☐	A. Instructing students	1	2	3
E1b ☐	B. Conducting research on state problems	1	2	3
E1c ☐	C. Maintaining quality programs	1	2	3
E1d ☐	D. Making higher education available to more people through off-campus courses	1	2	3
E1e ☐	E. Contributing to your family's cultural interests	1	2	3

E2. How important are each of the following university functions, Very important, Moderately important, of Little importance?

(READ ALTERNATIVES EACH TIME)

		Very Important	Moderately Important	Little Importance
E2a ☐	A. Conducting research on state problems	1	2	3
E2b ☐	B. Making higher education available to more people through off-campus courses	1	2	3
E2c ☐	C. Contributing to your family's cultural interests	1	2	3
E2d ☐	D. Supporting inter-collegiate athletic programs	1	2	3

E3. In the State's colleges and universities do you think:

A. More money should be paid by students, less by state government OR

B. More money should be paid by state government, less by students OR

C. The current system is about right

E3 ☐

A More by students	B More by government	C Same
1	2	3

E4. Are you in favor of maintaining Montana's open enrollment policy in the State's colleges and universities?

E4 ☐

YES	NO
1	2

E5. Should some colleges and universities have a limit on the number of students admitted?

E5 ☐

YES	NO
1	2

E6. Should there be a limit to the number of students from out of state admitted to the university system?

E6 ☐

YES	NO
1	2

Now, moving to the subject of public grade schools and high schools.

E7. Please rate the performance of public schools in your community as Good, Adequate or Poor.

E7 ☐

Good	Adequate	Poor
1	2	3

Next we have some questions about Montana's environment and natural resources.

D1. Over the next few years do you feel that the state government should do More or Less in the

		MORE	LESS
D1 A	A. Regulation of energy exploration	1	2
	MORE OR LESS IN THE		
D1 B	B. Enforcement of environmental regulations	1	2
	MORE OR LESS IN THE		
D1 C	C. Management of natural resources	1	2

D2. Please state whether you Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree or Strongly disagree with the following statements:

		SA	A	D	SD
D2 A	A. Environmental pollution is not a significant problem in Montana.	1	2	3	4
	DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT				
D2 B	B. We can trust our government officials to safeguard our environment.	1	2	3	4
	STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT				
D2 C	C. Acid rain is a problem that should concern the people of Montana.	1	2	3	4
	STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT				
D2 D	D. The people of Montana have not benefited from coal mining.	1	2	3	4
	STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT				
D2 E	E. The PSC (Public Service Commission) does a good job in protecting the public from high utility prices.	1	2	3	4

		SA	A	D	SD
	STRONGLY AGREE, AGREE, DISAGREE, STRONGLY DISAGREE THAT				
D2 F ☐	F. Montana doesn't need any more laws to protect the environment.	1	2	3	4
	THAT...				
D2 G ☐	G. The state should carefully regulate all strip mining in Montana.	1	2	3	4
	THAT...				
D2 H ☐	H. Federal lands within Montana should be subject to state environmental and leasing laws.	1	2	3	4
	THAT...				
D2 I ☐	I. Most industries can be trusted to follow good environmental practices without state regulation.	1	2	3	4
	THAT...				
D2 J ☐	J. Part of the coal severence tax should be used to subsidize ailing industries in Montana.	1	2	3	4

Now we would like to ask some questions about roads and highways in Montana.

H1. What is your opinion of the general condition of the roads and highways in Montana in comparison to those in other states?

H1 ☐

Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
1	2	3	4

H2. How would you rate the winter maintenance of highways in Montana? For example, plowing, sanding. . . .

H2 ☐

Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
1	2	3	4

H3. How would you rate the pavement maintenance of highways in Montana? For example, repair of potholes, cracks. . . .

H3 ☐

Very good	Good	Poor	Very poor
1	2	3	4

H4. Which of the following do you feel needs the most improvement?

H4 ☐

Interstates/Highways	1
Primary Roads	2
Secondary Roads	3

AGRICULTURE, LAND USE AND WATER RIGHTS

The next section concerns your views about agriculture, land use and water rights.

A1. Do you favor a federal agricultural program that provides for the stockpiling of food to guard against shortages?

A1 ☐

YES	NO
1	2

A2. Do you think the federal government should pay farmers not to produce crops?

A2 ☐

YES	NO
1	2

A3. Next I will read five statements. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of them?

DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT	AGREE	DISAGREE
A3a ☐ A. Montana agricultural lands should be preserved for food production.	1	2
DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A3b ☐ B. There should be more money available to farmers and ranchers for developing, marketing and processing products.	1	2
DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A3c ☐ C. There should be federal subsidies for Montana's beef industry.	1	2
AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A3d ☐ D. There should be a state program which would regulate "sodbusting," which is the plowing up of rangeland to plant crops.	1	2
AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A3e ☐ E. The state should subsidize railway service to rural areas to insure transportation for agricultural products.	1	2

A4. The next questions concern your views about land use in Montana. Please tell me if you AGREE or DISAGREE with the following statements:

		AGREE	DISAGREE
A4a	A. Economic benefits should be the primary consideration in determining land use.	1	2
	DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A4b	B. City and county governments should regulate future land development.	1	2
	DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT		
A4c	C. Protection of the environment is more important than economic development	1	2
	DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT:		
A4d	D. "It's important to keep our local community the same as it is right now."	1	2
	AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT...		
A4e	E. Development can take place without degrading the environment.	1	2

Now I would like your opinions regarding water use in Montana.

A5. In managing our state's water resources would you rate the following uses as HIGH, MODERATE or LOW priority?

		HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
	SHOULD...			
A5a ☐	A. Agriculture have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3
	SHOULD...			
A5b ☐	B. Local-residential have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3
	SHOULD...			
A5c ☐	C. Industrial have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3
	SHOULD...			
A5d ☐	D. Recreational have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3
	SHOULD...			
A5e ☐	E. Fish and wildlife have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3
	SHOULD...			
A5f ☐	F. Mining have High, Moderate or Low priority	1	2	3

A6. Are you in favor of Montana selling surplus water to other states?

	YES	NO
A6 ☐	1	2

0/00 = No Response

Now in conclusion we need some information for classification purposes.

D 1. What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?

D 1

Grades of School

99* 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

College

13 14 15 16 17+

D 2

D 2. Did you receive a high school diploma or pass a GED test?

Yes 1 No 2

*99: Less than one year

D 3

D 3. What is the name of the county in which you live?

_____ _____

D 4

D 4. How many years have you lived in Montana?

00 01 02 03 04 ..... 99 (Less than one year)

D 5

D 5. Would you say you live in an urban, suburban, small town, or rural area?

1 Urban	2 Suburban	3 Small town	4 Rural

D 6. In which of the following age ranges do you belong?

D 6

18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65
1	2	3	4	5	6

D 7. What is your occupation? _____

D 7

D 8. Do you own agricultural land?

D 8

Yes 1 No 2

D 9. Do you hunt game animals?

D 9

Yes 1 No 2

D10. Did you vote in the last presidential election?

D 10

1 Yes 2 No

D 11. Finally we need to be able to classify all the persons we interview by general income categories - that would be all the income you and your family or household received in 1983 from all sources and before taxes and other deductions.

In which of the following income categories do you and your household fit?

D 11

1 $0 - 5,000	4 $20,000 - 35,000
2 $5,000 - 10,000	5 $35,000 - 50,000
3 $10,000 - 20,000	6 over $50,000

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY -- WE APPRECIATE YOUR WILLINGNESS TO HELP.

EXACT TIME NOW _____	___A.M. ___P.M.

D 12

Sex: 1 Female

2 Male

Appendix C

Computer Tables

of

Frequency Distributions of Variables

GROUP ISSUES GOVT ISSUES MENTIONED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	COUNT	PCT OF RESPONSES	PCT OF CASES
GOVT SIZE	1	5	0.7	1.5
GOVT SPENDING	2	37	4.9	11.0
GOVT CORRUPT	3	2	0.3	0.6
GOVT INEFFICIENCY	4	15	2.0	4.5
GOVT ORGANIZATION	5	7	0.9	2.1
EDUC IMPROVEMENTS	6	81	10.7	24.1
UNEMPLOYMENT	7	94	12.4	28.0
ECON DEVELOPMENT	8	49	6.5	14.6
YOUTH	9	10	1.3	3.0
ELDERLY	10	16	2.1	4.8
WELFARE SPENDING	11	28	3.7	8.3
TAXES	12	89	11.8	26.5
MINING	13	7	0.9	2.1
AGRIC-RANCHING	14	17	2.2	5.1
ENVIRONMENT	15	42	5.6	12.5
CRIME	16	15	2.0	4.5
NUCLEAR	17	3	0.4	0.9
ABORTION	18	6	0.8	1.8
ST EMPLOYEE PROBLEMS	19	5	0.7	1.5
RIGHT TO WORK	20	3	0.4	0.9
TOURISM	21	4	0.5	1.2
BIG BUSINESS	22	7	0.9	2.1
WATER ISSUES	23	19	2.5	5.7

GROUP ISSUES GOVT ISSUES MENTIONED

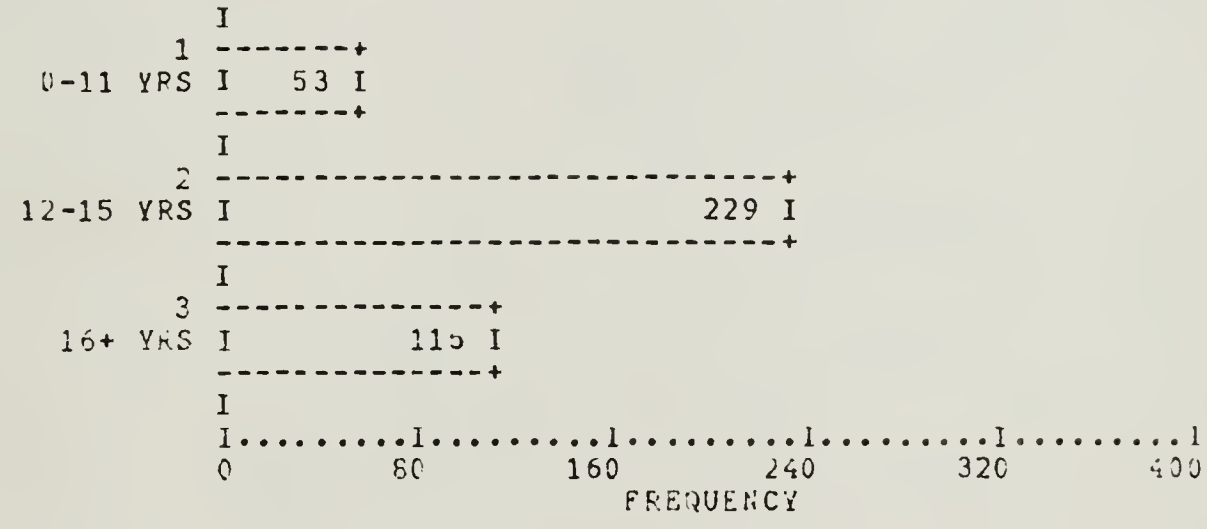
CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	COUNT	PCT OF RESPONSES	PCT OF CASES
LAND ISSUES	24	6	0.8	1.8
UTILITIES-ENERGY	25	28	3.7	8.3
GAMBLING-MORE OF IT	26	6	0.8	1.8
VETERAN PREFERENCE	27	4	0.5	1.2
WOMENS ISSUES	28	4	0.5	1.2
NATIVE AMER ISSUES	29	5	0.7	1.5
INFLA-FIXED INCOMES	30	8	1.1	2.4
HEALTH COSTS	31	11	1.5	3.3
ROADS & HIGHWAYS	32	75	9.9	22.3
LENIENT PUNISHMENT	33	5	0.7	1.5
BETTER CORRECT PGMS	34	9	1.2	2.7
HOUSING ISSUES	35	5	0.7	1.5
ELECTION ISSUES	36	1	0.1	0.3
LABOR ISSUE	37	3	0.4	0.9
DISABLED ISSUES	38	2	0.3	0.6
GAME ANIMALS	39	2	0.3	0.6
STATE INSTITUTIONS	40	4	0.5	1.2
OTHER	98	17	2.2	5.1
	TOTAL RESPONSES	756	100.0	225.0

67 MISSING CASES 336 VALID CASES

FILE:

SCHOOL GROUPED EDUCATION

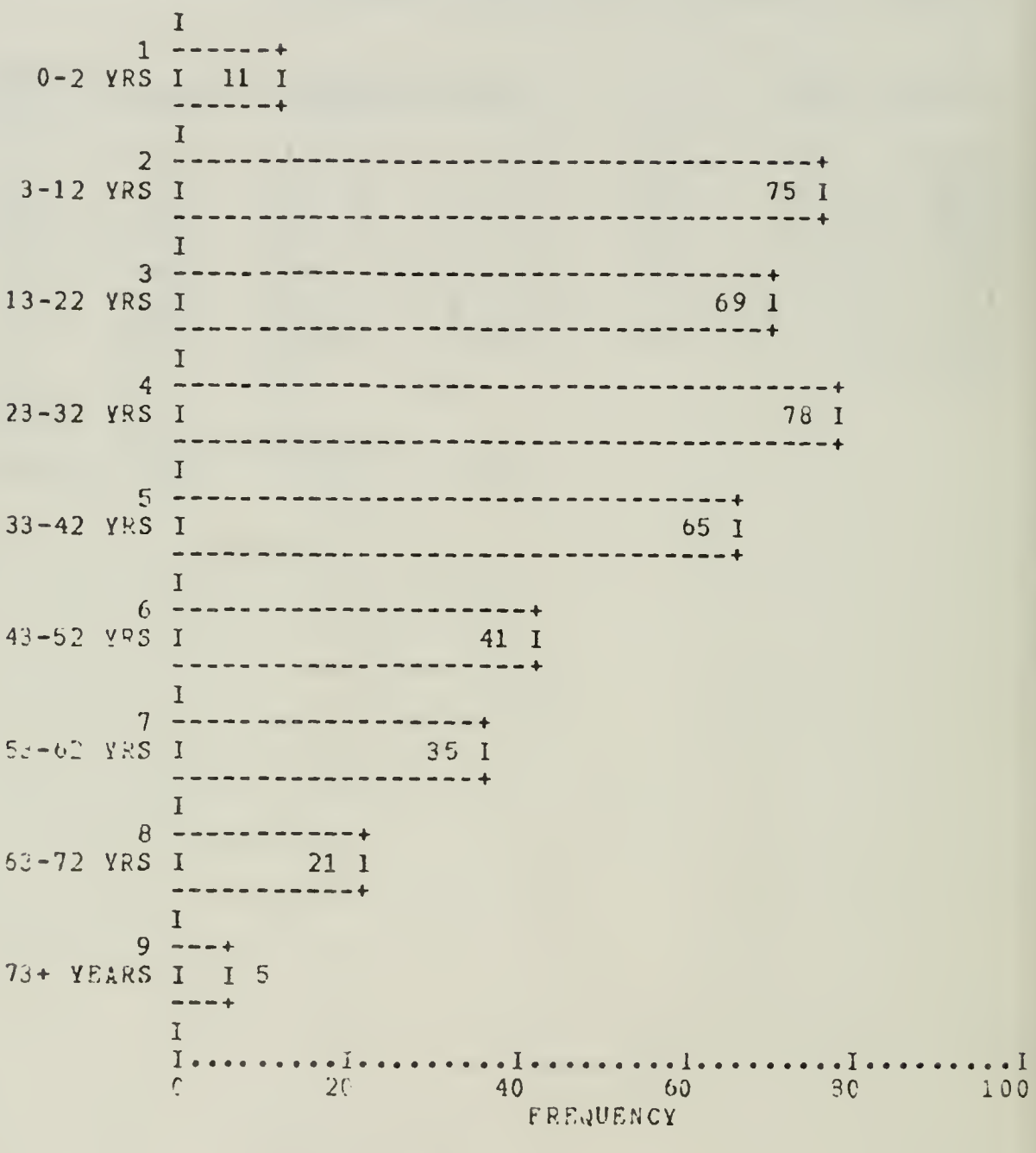
VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
0-11 YRS	1	53	13.2	13.4	13.4
12-15 YRS	2	229	56.8	57.7	71.0
16+ YRS	3	115	28.5	29.0	100.0
	.	1	.2	MISSING	
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	



VALID CASES 397 MISSING CASES 6

FILE:

LONGLIVE GROUPED-HOW LONG LIVED IN MONTANA



VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

FILE:

GOVNR GOVERNOR REPRESENT INTERESTS OF MONTANAN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	179	44.4	44.4	44.4
SOME	2	186	46.2	46.2	90.6
NO	3	25	6.2	6.2	96.8
	9	13	3.2	3.2	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

- -

SLEGIS STATE LEGISLATURE REPRESENTS INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	79	19.6	19.7	19.7
SOME	2	258	64.0	64.2	83.8
NO	3	52	12.9	12.9	96.8
	9	13	3.2	3.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

SCOURT STATE COURTS REPRESENT INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	89	22.1	22.2	22.2
SOME	2	210	52.1	52.4	74.6
NO	3	62	15.4	15.5	90.0
	9	40	9.9	10.0	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

STAGNC STATE AGENCIES REPRESENT INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	58	14.4	14.5	14.5
SOME	2	234	58.1	58.5	73.0
NO	3	72	17.9	18.0	91.0
	9	36	8.9	9.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

CNTYOF COUNTY OFFICIALS REPRESENT INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	120	29.8	29.9	29.9
SOME	2	168	41.7	41.8	71.6
NO	3	108	26.8	26.9	98.5
	9	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

FILE:

CITYOF CITY OFFICIALS REPRESENT INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	124	30.8	31.6	31.6
SOME	2	159	39.5	40.5	72.0
NO	3	88	21.8	22.4	94.4
NOT APPLY	4	3	.7	.8	95.2
	9	19	4.7	4.8	100.0
	0	10	2.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 393 MISSING CASES 10

- -

TMPJOB SPENDING TAX MONEY FOR TEMPORARY JOBS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FOR	1	222	55.1	55.4	55.4
AGAINST	2	162	40.2	40.4	95.8
	9	17	4.2	4.2	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

- -

CRTJOB TAX INCENTIVES TO BUS TO CREATE JOBS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FOR	1	285	70.7	71.3	71.3
AGAINST	2	97	24.1	24.3	95.5
	9	18	4.5	4.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

FILE:

RECACC PUBLIC ACCESS ACROSS PRIV TO PUB LANDS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FOR	1	206	51.1	51.9	51.9
AGAINST	2	165	40.9	41.6	93.5
	9	26	6.5	6.5	100.0
	0	6	1.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 397 MISSING CASES 6

- -

SLSTAX STATE SALES TAX ON NON-FOOD

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FOR	1	121	30.0	30.1	30.1
AGAINST	2	270	67.0	67.2	97.3
	9	11	2.7	2.7	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

PUBACC PUB ACCESS TO LEASED STATE LAND FOR REC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FOR	1	292	72.5	73.4	73.4
AGAINST	2	79	19.6	19.8	93.2
	9	27	6.7	6.8	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

ROADCN INCR TAXES FOR NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	205	50.9	51.3	51.3
REDUCE SERVICES	2	136	33.7	34.0	85.3
SAME	3	39	9.7	9.8	95.0
	9	20	5.0	5.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

ROADMN INCREASE TAXES FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	263	65.3	65.9	65.9
REDUCE SERVICES	2	79	19.6	19.8	85.7
SAME	3	44	10.9	11.0	96.7
	9	13	3.2	3.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

PUBSCH INCR TAXES FOR PUB GRADE-HIGH SCHOOLS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	287	71.2	71.9	71.9
REDUCE SERVICES	2	59	14.6	14.8	86.7
SAME	3	38	9.4	9.5	96.2
	9	15	3.7	3.8	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

FILE:

SOCHTH INCR TAXES FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	205	50.9	51.0	51.0
REDUCE SERVICES	2	134	33.3	33.3	84.3
SAME	3	46	11.4	11.4	95.8
	9	17	4.2	4.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

OUTREC INCR TAXES FOR OUTDOOR REC FACILITIES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	116	28.8	28.9	28.9
REDUCE SERVICES	2	224	55.6	55.9	84.8
SAME	3	54	13.4	13.5	98.3
	9	7	1.7	1.7	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

- -

PUBCOL INCR TAXES FOR PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INCREASE TAXES	1	232	57.6	58.0	58.0
REDUCE SERVICES	2	111	27.5	27.8	85.8
SAME	3	40	9.9	10.0	95.8
	9	17	4.2	4.3	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

FILE:

WILDER SPEND STATE MONEY TO PROTECT WILDERNESS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	204	50.6	50.7	50.7
SPEND LESS	2	145	36.0	36.1	86.8
SAME	3	44	10.9	10.9	97.8
	9	9	2.2	2.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

PROTAW SPEND STATE MONEY TO PROT AIR AND WATER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	290	72.0	72.5	72.5
SPEND LESS	2	77	19.1	19.3	91.8
SAME	3	26	6.5	6.5	98.3
	9	7	1.7	1.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

SRCITZ SPEND STATE MONEY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	280	69.5	69.5	69.5
SPEND LESS	2	63	15.6	15.6	85.1
SAME	3	57	14.1	14.1	99.3
	9	3	.7	.7	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

FILE:

DISCRM SPEND STATE MONEY TO ELIMINATE DISCRIM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	185	45.9	46.4	46.4
SPEND LESS	2	166	41.2	41.6	88.0
SAME	3	40	9.9	10.0	98.0
	9	8	2.0	2.0	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

ABUSSP SPEND STATE MONEY FOR ABUSED SPOUSES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	251	62.3	62.8	62.8
SPEND LESS	2	97	24.1	24.3	87.0
SAME	3	36	8.9	9.0	96.0
	9	16	4.0	4.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

ABUSCH SPEND STATE MONEY FOR ABUSED CHILDREN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	356	88.3	88.6	88.6
SPEND LESS	2	25	6.2	6.2	94.8
SAME	3	19	4.7	4.7	99.5
	9	2	.5	.5	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

FILE:

PUBAST SPEND STATE MONEY ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	119	29.5	29.8	29.8
SPEND LESS	2	228	56.6	57.1	87.0
SAME	3	36	8.9	9.0	96.0
	9	16	4.0	4.0	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

PUBLIB SPEND STATE MONEY ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	197	48.9	49.3	49.3
SPEND LESS	2	128	31.8	32.0	81.3
SAME	3	63	15.6	15.8	97.0
	9	12	3.0	3.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

PKSREC SPEND STATE MONEY ON PARKS AND REC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	141	35.0	35.2	35.2
SPEND LESS	2	167	41.4	41.6	76.8
SAME	3	84	20.8	20.9	97.8
	9	9	2.2	2.2	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

SANIT SPEND STATE MONEY ON SANITATION SERV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	201	49.9	50.0	50.0
SPEND LESS	2	101	25.1	25.1	75.1
SAME	3	83	20.6	20.6	95.8
	9	17	4.2	4.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

PLCPRO SPEND STATE MONEY ON POLICE PROTECT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	265	65.8	66.3	66.3
SPEND LESS	2	61	15.1	15.2	81.5
SAME	3	67	16.6	16.8	98.3
	9	7	1.7	1.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

FIRPRO SPEND STATE MONEY ON FIRE PROTECTION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
SPEND MORE	1	265	65.8	65.9	65.9
SPEND LESS	2	48	11.9	11.9	77.9
SAME	3	78	19.4	19.4	97.3
	9	11	2.7	2.7	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

FILE:

UNEMPL HOW TO MAINTAIN UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
DECREASE BENEFITS	1	81	20.1	20.4	20.4
INCREASE TAXES	2	62	15.4	15.6	35.9
COMBINATION	3	243	60.3	61.1	97.0
	4	1	.2	.3	97.2
	9	11	2.7	2.8	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

CRMSER CRIME A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN COMMUNITY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
NO	1	195	48.4	48.5	48.5
YES	2	206	51.1	51.2	99.8
	9	1	.2	.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

SAFEN SAFETY IN COMMUNITY AT NIGHT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY SAFE	1	128	31.8	31.8	31.8
REASONABLY SAFE	2	221	54.8	54.8	86.6
SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	3	41	10.2	10.2	96.8
VERY UNSAFE	4	13	3.2	3.2	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

FILE:

WHOCOM WHO RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMITTING CRIMES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
LOCALS	1	226	56.1	56.5	56.5
OUTSIDERS	2	97	24.1	24.3	80.8
50-50	3	63	15.6	15.8	96.5
	9	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

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FILE:

CNFCAT CONFIDENCE IN COUNTY ATTORNEY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	85	21.1	21.1	21.1
MODERATE	2	191	47.4	47.5	68.7
LITTLE	3	41	10.2	10.2	78.9
LOW	4	60	14.9	14.9	93.8
	9	25	6.2	6.2	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

CNFDJG CONFIDENCE IN DISTRICT JUDGES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	87	21.6	21.7	21.7
MODERATE	2	190	47.1	47.4	69.1
LITTLE	3	33	8.2	8.2	77.3
LOW	4	69	17.1	17.2	94.5
	9	22	5.5	5.5	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

CONCRM STATE POLICY FOR CONVICTED CRIMINALS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
PUNISHMENT	1	153	38.0	38.0	38.0
PROTECTION	2	90	22.3	22.3	60.3
REHABILITATION	3	57	14.1	14.1	74.4
RESTITUTION	4	33	8.2	8.2	82.6
1 & 2	5	14	3.5	3.5	86.1
2 & 3	6	5	1.2	1.2	87.3
1 & 3	7	21	5.2	5.2	92.6
OTHER	8	24	6.0	6.0	98.5
	9	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

- -

PRISON EFFECTIVENESS OF MONTANA STATE PRISON

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY EFFECTIVE	1	25	6.2	6.2	6.2
MOD EFFECTIVE	2	207	51.4	51.6	57.9
MOD INEFFECTIVE	3	87	21.6	21.7	79.6
VERY INEFFECTIVE	4	45	11.2	11.2	90.8
	9	37	9.2	9.2	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

PRBPRL EFFECTN OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY EFFECTIVE	1	20	5.0	5.1	5.1
MOD EFFECTIVE	2	178	44.2	44.9	50.0
MOD INEFFECTIVE	3	71	17.6	17.9	67.9
VERY INEFFECTIVE	4	34	8.4	8.6	76.5
	9	93	23.1	23.5	100.0
	0	7	1.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 396 MISSING CASES 7

- - - -

FILE:

JUVINT EFFECTIVEN OF INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY EFFECTIVE	1	22	5.5	5.5	5.5
MOD EFFECTIVE	2	141	35.0	35.3	40.9
MOD INEFFECTIVE	3	122	30.3	30.6	71.4
VERY INEFFECTIVE	4	53	13.2	13.3	84.7
	9	61	15.1	15.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- - - -

FILE:

HFWYHS FAVOR HALFWAY HOUSES OR PRE-RELEASE CNTR

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	196	48.6	48.8	48.8
NO	2	149	37.0	37.1	85.8
DEPENDS ON CRIME	3	37	9.2	9.2	95.0
NOT NEAR ME	4	5	1.2	1.2	96.3
OTHER	8	1	.2	.2	96.5
	9	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

GRHMDD FAVOR GROUPS HOMES FOR DEVELOPM DISABLED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	360	89.3	89.3	89.3
NO	2	28	6.9	6.9	96.3
	9	15	3.7	3.7	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

- -

GRHMMI FAVOR GROUP HOMES FOR MENTALLY ILL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	285	70.7	70.7	70.7
NO	2	91	22.6	22.6	93.3
DEPENDS ON ILLNESS	3	7	1.7	1.7	95.0
OTHER	8	1	.2	.2	95.3
	9	19	4.7	4.7	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

FILE:

OFFCAM PERFORM OF U SYSTEM OFF-CAMPUS COURSES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	191	47.4	47.8	47.8
ADQUATE	2	101	25.1	25.3	73.0
POOR	3	62	15.4	15.5	88.5
	9	46	11.4	11.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

CULINT PERFORM OF U SYSTEM-CULTURAL INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	156	38.7	39.2	39.2
ADQUATE	2	125	31.0	31.4	70.6
POOR	3	79	19.6	19.8	90.5
	9	38	9.4	9.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

IRCHSP IMPORT OF CONDUCTING RESEARCH- ST PROBS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY IMPORTANT	1	190	47.1	47.1	47.1
MOD IMPORTANT	2	152	37.7	37.7	84.9
LITTLE IMPORTANCE	3	38	9.4	9.4	94.3
	9	23	5.7	5.7	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

FILE:

UINSTR PERFORMANCE OF U SYSTEM IN INSTR

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	206	51.1	51.5	51.5
ADQUATE	2	135	33.5	33.8	85.3
POOR	3	24	6.0	6.0	91.3
	9	35	8.7	8.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

RCHSP PERFORM OF U SYSTEM- CONDUCTING RESEARCH

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	114	28.3	28.6	28.6
ADQUATE	2	145	36.0	36.3	64.9
POOR	3	50	12.4	12.5	77.4
	9	90	22.3	22.6	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

QALPGM PERFORM OF U SYSTEM IN MAINTAINING QUAL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	177	43.9	44.1	44.1
ADQUATE	2	158	39.2	39.4	83.5
POOR	3	20	5.0	5.0	88.5
	9	46	11.4	11.5	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

IOFFCM IMPORT OF OFF-CAMPUS COURSES AVAILABIL

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY IMPORTANT	1	258	64.0	64.3	64.3
MOD IMPORTANT	2	111	27.5	27.7	92.0
LITTLE IMPORTANCE	3	19	4.7	4.7	96.8
	9	13	3.2	3.2	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

- -

ICULIN IMPORT OF CONTRIBUTING TO CUL INTERESTS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY IMPORTANT	1	161	40.0	40.4	40.4
MOD IMPORTANT	2	158	39.2	39.6	79.9
LITTLE IMPORTANCE	3	64	15.9	16.0	96.0
	9	16	4.0	4.0	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

IATHLT IMPORT OF SUPPORTING INTERCO ATHL PRMS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY IMPORTANT	1	93	23.1	23.4	23.4
MOD IMPORTANT	2	182	45.2	45.7	69.1
LITTLE IMPORTANCE	3	109	27.0	27.4	96.5
	9	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

WHOPAY WHO SHOULD COVER COSTS OF HIGHER EDUC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MORE BY STUDENTS	1	55	13.6	13.8	13.8
MORE BY STATE	2	74	18.4	18.5	32.3
ABOUT RIGHT	3	248	61.5	62.2	94.5
	9	22	5.5	5.5	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

OPENER MAINTAIN OPEN ENROLLM POLICY-HIGHER EDUC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	330	81.9	82.1	82.1
NO	2	66	16.4	16.4	98.5
	9	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	0	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 402 MISSING CASES 1

- -

LMTENR COLLEGES AND UNIV LIMIT NO. ADMITTED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	230	57.1	57.6	57.6
NO	2	154	38.2	38.6	96.2
	9	15	3.7	3.8	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

FILE:

LMTOUT LIMIT NO. OF STUDENTS FROM OUT OF STATE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	229	56.8	57.3	57.3
NO	2	149	37.0	37.3	94.5
DEPENDS ON SPACE	3	12	3.0	3.0	97.5
	9	10	2.5	2.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

PUBPFM PERFORM OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN COMMUNITY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
GOOD	1	224	55.6	56.1	56.1
ADEQUATE	2	129	32.0	32.3	88.5
POOR	3	30	7.4	7.5	96.0
ELEM +, HS -	4	2	.5	.5	96.5
	9	14	3.5	3.5	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

FILE:

REGEXP REGULAT OF ENERGY EXPLOR BY STATE GOVT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MORE	1	265	65.8	66.9	66.9
LESS	2	101	25.1	25.5	92.4
SAME	3	12	3.0	3.0	95.5
	9	18	4.5	4.5	100.0
	0	7	1.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 396 MISSING CASES 7

- -

ENFREG ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONM REG BY ST GOVT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MORE	1	270	67.0	67.7	67.7
LESS	2	94	23.3	23.6	91.2
SAME	3	22	5.5	5.5	96.7
	9	13	3.2	3.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

MNGRES MANAGEMENT OF NAT RESOURC BY STATE GOVT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
MORE	1	312	77.4	78.8	78.8
LESS	2	55	13.6	13.9	92.7
SAME	3	14	3.5	3.5	96.2
	9	15	3.7	3.8	100.0
	0	7	1.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 396 MISSING CASES 7

FILE:

POLLPB ENVIRONM POLLUTION SIG PROBLEM IN MT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	14	3.5	3.5	3.5
AGREE	2	124	30.8	30.9	34.4
DISAGREE	3	167	41.4	41.6	76.1
STRONG DISAGREE	4	94	23.3	23.4	99.5
	9	2	.5	.5	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

- -

PROEVT TRUST GOVT TO SAFEGUARD ENVIRONMENT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	8	2.0	2.0	2.0
AGREE	2	172	42.7	42.9	44.9
DISAGREE	3	148	36.7	36.9	81.8
STRONG DISAGREE	4	65	16.1	16.2	98.0
	9	8	2.0	2.0	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

ACIDRN ACID RAIN SHOULD CONCERN PEOPLE OF MT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	55	13.6	13.8	13.8
AGREE	2	181	44.9	45.5	59.3
DISAGREE	3	108	26.8	27.1	86.4
STRONG DISAGREE	4	16	4.0	4.0	90.5
	9	38	9.4	9.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

COALMN PEOPLE OF MT NOT BENEFIT FROM COAL MNING

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	19	4.7	4.8	4.8
AGREE	2	79	19.6	19.8	24.5
DISAGREE	3	221	54.8	55.3	79.8
STRONG DISAGREE	4	46	11.4	11.5	91.3
	9	35	8.7	8.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

FILE:

PSCPRO PSC PROTECT PUBLIC FROM HIGH UTIL PRICES

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	8	2.0	2.0	2.0
AGREE	2	127	31.5	31.8	33.8
DISAGREE	3	142	35.2	35.5	69.3
STRONG DISAGREE	4	112	27.8	28.0	97.3
	9	11	2.7	2.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- - - -

FILE:

REGSMN STATE REGULATE STRIP MINING IN MONTANA

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	114	28.3	28.5	28.5
AGREE	2	244	60.5	61.0	89.5
DISAGREE	3	21	5.2	5.3	94.8
STRONG DISAGREE	4	3	.7	.8	95.5
	9	18	4.5	4.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

FEDLND FEDERAL LANDS SUBJECT TO STATE LAWS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	59	14.6	14.8	14.8
AGREE	2	260	64.5	65.2	79.9
DISAGREE	3	42	10.4	10.5	90.5
STRONG DISAGREE	4	11	2.7	2.8	93.2
	9	27	6.7	6.8	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

FILE:

INDSTY INDUS TRUSTED TO FOLLOW GOOD ENV PRAC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	1	.2	.3	.3
AGREE	2	73	18.1	18.3	18.5
DISAGREE	3	195	48.4	48.8	67.3
STRONG DISAGREE	4	122	30.3	30.5	97.8
	7	1	.2	.3	98.0
	9	8	2.0	2.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

COALTX COAL SEV TAX SUBSIDIZE AILING INDUS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
STRONGLY AGREE	1	35	8.7	8.8	8.8
AGREE	2	212	52.6	53.3	62.1
DISAGREE	3	95	23.6	23.9	85.9
STRONG DISAGREE	4	26	6.5	6.5	92.5
	9	30	7.4	7.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

HWYCND CONDITION OF ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY GOOD	1	13	3.2	3.3	3.3
GOOD	2	167	41.4	41.8	45.0
POOR	3	161	40.0	40.3	85.3
VERY POOR	4	53	13.2	13.3	98.5
	9	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- - - -

FILE:

PVTMNT RATE PAVEMENT MAINTENANC OF HIGHWAYS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
VERY GOOD	1	12	3.0	3.0	3.0
GOOD	2	145	36.0	36.3	39.3
POOR	3	183	45.4	45.8	85.0
VERY POOR	4	58	14.4	14.5	99.5
	9	2	.5	.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

IMPRVT WHICH NEEDS MOST IMPROVEMENT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
INTERSTATES	1	79	19.6	19.7	19.7
PRIMARY ROADS	2	207	51.4	51.6	71.3
SECONDARY ROADS	3	84	20.8	20.9	92.3
ALL	4	10	2.5	2.5	94.8
1 & 2	5	3	.7	.7	95.5
2 & 3	6	7	1.7	1.7	97.3
	9	11	2.7	2.7	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

FILE:

STFOOD FAVOR FED PROG FOR STOCKPILING FOOD

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	207	51.4	51.9	51.9
NO	2	167	41.4	41.9	93.7
	9	25	6.2	6.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

NOTPRD FED GOVT PAY FARMERS NOT TO PRODUCE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	60	14.9	15.1	15.1
NO	2	328	81.4	82.4	97.5
	9	10	2.5	2.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

PRESLD MT AGRIC LANDS PRESERVED FOR FOOD PROD

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	348	86.4	87.4	87.4
DISAGREE	2	41	10.2	10.3	97.7
	9	9	2.2	2.3	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

MONEY MORE MONEY AVAILABLE TO FARMERS&RANCHERS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	301	74.7	75.3	75.3
DISAGREE	2	87	21.6	21.8	97.0
	9	12	3.0	3.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

FEDSUB FED SUBSIDIES FOR BEEF INDUSTRY

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	176	43.7	43.9	43.9
DISAGREE	2	197	48.9	49.1	93.0
	9	28	6.9	7.0	100.0
	0	2	.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

- -

REGSOD ST PROGRAM TO REGULATE SODBUSTING

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	236	58.6	59.6	59.6
DISAGREE	2	126	31.3	31.8	91.4
	9	34	8.4	8.6	100.0
	0	7	1.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 396 MISSING CASES 7

FILE:

RAILSB STATE SHOULD SUBSIDIZE RURAL RAIL SERV

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	238	59.1	59.6	59.6
DISAGREE	2	143	35.5	35.8	95.5
	9	18	4.5	4.5	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

ECNBNF ECON BENEFITS DETERMINE LAND USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	197	48.9	49.4	49.4
DISAGREE	2	184	45.7	46.1	95.5
	9	18	4.5	4.5	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

LDCREG CITY AND COUNTY REGULATE LAND DEVELOPM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	243	60.3	60.9	60.9
DISAGREE	2	136	33.7	34.1	95.0
	9	20	5.0	5.0	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

FILE:

PROENV PROT ENVIRONM MORE IMPORTANT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	219	54.3	56.0	56.0
DISAGREE	2	140	34.7	35.8	91.8
	9	32	7.9	8.2	100.0
	0	12	3.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 391 MISSING CASES 12

- -

KEEPSM KEEP LOCAL COMMUNITY THE SAME-AS IT IS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	93	23.1	23.6	23.6
DISAGREE	2	296	73.4	75.1	98.7
	9	5	1.2	1.3	100.0
	0	9	2.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 394 MISSING CASES 9

- -

DVPDEG DEVELOPMENT CAN TAKE PLACE-ENVIRONM

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
AGREE	1	363	90.1	91.2	91.2
DISAGREE	2	29	7.2	7.3	98.5
	9	6	1.5	1.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

WRAGRI AGRICUL PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	293	72.7	73.3	73.3
MODERATE	2	102	25.3	25.5	98.8
LOW	3	2	.5	.5	99.3
	9	3	.7	.8	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

WRLOCR LOCAL-RESIDENTIAL PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	213	52.9	53.4	53.4
MODERATE	2	176	43.7	44.1	97.5
LOW	3	9	2.2	2.3	99.7
	9	1	.2	.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

WRIND INDUSTRIAL PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	91	22.6	22.9	22.9
MODERATE	2	231	57.3	58.0	80.9
LOW	3	65	16.1	16.3	97.2
	9	11	2.7	2.8	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

WRRECT RECREATIONAL PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	91	22.6	22.9	22.9
MODERATE	2	216	53.6	54.3	77.1
LOW	3	87	21.6	21.9	99.0
	9	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

WRFSWL FISH AND WILDLIFE PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	214	53.1	53.8	53.8
MODERATE	2	156	38.7	39.2	93.0
LOW	3	26	6.5	6.5	99.5
	9	2	.5	.5	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

- -

WRMINE MINING PRIORITY IN WATER USE

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HIGH	1	56	13.9	14.1	14.1
MODERATE	2	205	50.9	51.5	65.6
LOW	3	124	30.8	31.2	96.7
	9	13	3.2	3.3	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 398 MISSING CASES 5

FILE:

SELLSP SHOULD MT SELL SURPLUS WATER

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	122	30.3	30.7	30.7
NO	2	260	64.5	65.5	96.2
	9	15	3.7	3.8	100.0
	0	6	1.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 397 MISSING CASES 6

FILE:

AREA WHAT TYPE OF AREA LIVE IN

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
URBAN	1	138	34.2	34.5	34.5
SUBURBAN	2	53	13.2	13.3	47.8
SMALL TOWN	3	144	35.7	36.0	83.8
RURAL	4	65	16.1	16.3	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- - - -

24 Mar 84 UPDATE OF MONTANA FUTURES STUDY-1984
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA DECSYSTEM-2060 TOPS-20

FILE:

OCCUP OCCUPATION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
HOUSEWIFE	1	53	13.2	13.5	13.5
STUDENT	2	25	6.2	6.4	19.9
RETIRED	3	57	14.1	14.5	34.4
FARMING,RANCHING	4	12	3.0	3.1	37.5
LABOR	5	67	16.6	17.1	54.6
BUSINESS	6	58	14.4	14.8	69.4
GOVERNMENTAL	7	23	5.7	5.9	75.3
PROF & TECHNICAL	8	90	22.3	23.0	98.2
FOR,MINING,NAT RES	9	7	1.7	1.8	100.0
	0	11	2.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 392 MISSING CASES 11

- -

OWNAGR OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	70	17.4	17.5	17.5
NO	2	330	81.9	82.5	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

FILE:

HUNT HUNT GAME ANIMALS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	184	45.7	46.0	46.0
NO	2	216	53.6	54.0	100.0
	0	3	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 400 MISSING CASES 3

- -

VOTE VOTE IN LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
YES	1	312	77.4	78.2	78.2
NO	2	86	21.3	21.6	99.7
	5	1	.2	.3	100.0
	0	4	1.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 399 MISSING CASES 4

- -

INCOME GENERAL INCOME CATEGORY-GROSS

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
$0-5000	1	18	4.5	4.6	4.6
$5000-10000	2	47	11.7	12.0	16.6
$10000-20000	3	109	27.0	27.8	44.4
$20000-35000	4	132	32.8	33.7	78.1
$35000-50000	5	59	14.6	15.1	93.1
OVER $50000	6	23	5.7	5.9	99.0
	9	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
	0	11	2.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 392 MISSING CASES 11

SEX SEX OF RESPONDENT

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
FEMALE	1	239	59.3	59.3	59.3
MALE	2	164	40.7	40.7	100.0
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 403 MISSING CASES 0

FILE:

EDUCAT HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	3	1	.2	.3	.3
	4	2	.5	.5	.8
	7	2	.5	.5	1.3
	8	16	4.0	4.0	5.3
	9	5	1.2	1.3	6.5
	10	13	3.2	3.3	9.8
	11	14	3.5	3.5	13.4
	12	132	32.8	33.2	46.6
	13	39	9.7	9.8	56.4
	14	40	9.9	10.1	66.5
	15	18	4.5	4.5	71.0
	16	59	14.6	14.9	85.9
17+ YRS	17	56	13.9	14.1	100.0
	0	5	1.2	MISSING	
	99	1	.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	403	100.0	100.0	

COUNT VALUE ONE SYMBOL EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 3.18 OCCURRENCES

```
  1      3.00
  2      4.00  *
  6      5.00
  0      6.00
  2      7.00  *
 16      8.00  *****
  5      9.00  **
 13     10.00  ****
 14     11.00  ****
132     12.00  ****************************************
 39     13.00  ************
 40     14.00  ************
 18     15.00  ******
 59     16.00  ******************
 56     17.00  ******************
        I.....I.....I.....I.....I.....I.....I
        0     8     16    24    32    40
                  PERCENT
```

MEDIAN 13.000

VALID CASES 397 MISSING CASES 6

- - - -

FILE:

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT	VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT	VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT
1	5	1	1	19	1	0	38	41	17	4	72
2	8	2	3	20	2	0	38	42	8	2	74
3	2	0	4	21	9	2	41	43	2	0	75
4	2	0	4	22	5	1	42	44	2	0	75
5	5	1	5	23	2	0	42	45	5	1	76
6	1	0	6	25	27	7	49	46	3	1	77
7	52	13	19	28	3	1	50	47	21	5	82
8	3	1	19	30	2	0	50	48	1	0	83
9	9	2	22	31	3	1	51	50	3	1	83
10	2	0	22	32	48	12	63	51	1	0	84
11	9	2	24	33	3	1	64	52	1	0	84
12	9	2	27	34	6	1	65	53	6	1	85
13	1	0	27	36	2	0	66	54	2	0	86
14	9	2	29	37	4	1	67	55	1	0	86
16	31	8	37	38	1	0	67	56	56	14	100
18	3	1	38	39	3	1	68				

M I S S I N G D A T A

VALUE	FREQ	VALUE	FREQ	VALUE	FREQ
0	2				

VALID CASES 401 MISSING CASES 2

Appendix 2
COUNTIES

1. Beaverhead
2. Big Horn
3. Blaine
4. Broadwater
5. Carbon
6. Carter
7. Cascade
8. Chouteau
9. Custer
10. Daniels
11. Dawson
12. Deer Lodge
13. Fallon
14. Fergus
15. Flathead
16. Gallatin
17. Garfield
18. Glacier
19. Golden Valley
20. Granite
21. Hill
22. Jefferson
23. Judith Basin
24. Lake
25. Lewis & Clark
26. Liberty
27. Lincoln
28. Madison
29. McCone
30. Meagher
31. Mineral
32. Missoula
33. Musselshell
34. Park
35. Petroleum
36. Phillips

Appendix 2
COUNTIES - cont.

37. Pondera
38. Powder River
39. Powell
40. Prairie
41. Ravalli
42. Richland
43. Roosevelt
44. Rosebud
45. Sanders
46. Sheridan
47. Silver Bow
48. Stillwater
49. Sweet Grass
50. Teton
51. Toole
52. Treasure
53. Valley
54. Wheatland
55. Wibaux
56. Yellowstone

FILE:

INMONT NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN MONTANA

VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT	VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT	VALUE	FREQ	PCT	CUM PCT
1	5	1	1	26	12	3	47	51	3	1	83
2	4	1	2	27	5	1	48	52	5	1	84
3	13	3	6	28	9	2	50	53	3	1	85
4	6	2	7	29	7	2	52	54	2	1	86
5	9	2	9	30	9	2	54	55	8	2	88
6	11	3	12	31	7	2	56	56	4	1	89
7	4	1	13	32	7	2	58	57	3	1	89
8	7	2	15	33	7	2	60	58	4	1	90
9	6	2	16	34	6	2	61	59	1	0	91
10	7	2	18	35	9	2	63	60	5	1	92
11	3	1	19	36	5	1	65	62	5	1	93
12	9	2	21	37	6	2	66	63	2	1	94
13	5	1	22	38	5	1	67	64	4	1	95
14	5	1	24	39	5	1	69	65	4	1	96
15	7	2	25	40	10	3	71	66	4	1	97
16	5	1	27	41	6	2	73	67	1	0	97
17	4	1	28	42	6	2	74	68	3	1	98
18	7	2	29	43	4	1	75	69	1	0	98
19	7	2	31	44	3	1	76	70	1	0	99
20	11	3	34	45	3	1	77	72	1	0	99
21	9	2	35	46	2	1	77	73	1	0	99
22	12	3	38	47	3	1	78	74	1	0	99
23	10	3	41	48	7	2	80	78	3	1	100
24	2	1	41	49	2	1	80	99	2	1	100
25	10	3	44	50	9	2	82				

M I S S I N G D A T A

VALUE	FREQ	VALUE	FREQ	VALUE	FREQ
0	3				

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